PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

Bombay Gazette.

THE TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,533.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—MONDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON,

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing Saturday	STEAMERS,	TONS.	CONNECTING AT ADEN WITH	TONS
8-29 P.M.				
10th Oct.	ARABIA	7903		
17th „	ARCADIA	6603	VICTORIA	6522
24th „	PERSIA	7951		
31st „	SALSETTE	6000	BRITANNIA	6535
7th Nov	MARMORA	10509		
14th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
21st „	MACEDONIA	10513		
28th „	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7913
5th Dec	EGYPT	7912		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and "CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1909.

Date of Sailing,	Steamers,	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
20th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
T. 27th „	CALEDONIA	7558		
T. 6th Mch	MOOLTAN	9621		
T. 13th „	EGYPT	7912		
20th „	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7913
T. 27th „	ARABIA	7903		
T. 3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10512		
T. 10th „	PERSIA	7951		
17th „	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
T. 24th „	MOREA	11000		
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
T 8th „	CALEDONIA	7558		
15th „	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
T. 22nd „	EGYPT	7912		

T.—Through Steamer.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER

At Special Rates.

THE S. S. "BRITANNIA," 6525 Tons, will leave Bombay at 2 P.M. on the 31st MARCH 1909 DIRECT for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON conveying PASSENGERS in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

To Marseilles Rs. 450 and Rs. 540.
To London by Sea Rs 480 and Rs. 570.

Return Tickets at One and a Half Fares available for Two Years.

These rates subject to 10 per cent. Surtax

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE	Booked by all Lines. Continental Railway Tickets procured.
PASSAGES VIA JAPAN AND AMERICA	Booked by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
BERTHS	Carefully selected.
HANDBOOK	With full particulars, sent gratis on application.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES	Bank Notes, Drafts, and Sovereigns at Current Rates.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi,	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	540	704	352	528	330	495
Port Said	468	748	374	561	352	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	578	935	495	770	429	649
Liverpool	605	990	517	792	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	653	*1136	570	*990	429	809
Karachi	44	..	40	...	33	..

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sos. Rs. 1,036, Rs. 845 and Rs. 721, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
C. City of Glasgow	...	Oct. 18	....	Nov. 7
A. Trafford Hall	...	Oct. 17	....	Nov. 10
C. City of London	..	Nov. 7	....	Nov. 23
C. City of Manchester	...	Nov. 14	....	Dec. 5
A. Merton Hall	...	Nov. 19	Dec. 10	....
A. City of Benares	...	Nov. 27	....	Dec. 18 1909
A. City of Sparta	..	Dec. 14 1909	.....	Jan. 5
A. Trafford Hall	...	Jan. 10	.....	Feb. 3

PROPOSED SPRING SAILINGS.

		1909.	1909.	1909.
A. Trafford Hall	...	Jan. 14	Feb. 10	.....
C. City of Calcutta	...	Feb. 12	Mch. 11	.....
C. City of London	...	Feb. 15	Mch. 23	.....
C. City of Manchester	...	Mch. 8	....	Apl. 3
C. City of Karachi	...	Mch. 25	.....	Apl. 20
A. Trafford Hall	...	Apl. 23	May 13	.....
C. City of Glasgow	...	May 20	.....	June 9

A.—1st Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B.—Cargo steamers carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess and having accommodation for 7—12 passengers.

C.—Steamers which have both first and second class accommodation.

For full particulars, apply to

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route—via.
LINGA	2171	Mon 5th Oct.	11 a.m.	P D & C*
KOLA	1,205	Thur. 8th Oct.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 9th Oct.	6 a.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,037 tons, on MONDAY, 5th Oct, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,205 tons, on THURSDAY, 8th Oct, sailing for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,009 tons, sailing on or about 10th Oct.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

5th October, 1908.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Marseilles THURSDAY
SYDNEY	4,118	Henric	29th Oct. 1908
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magnen	26th Nov. „
NERA	5,534	Schmitz	24th Dec „
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	21st Jan. 1909
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	18th Feb. „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	18th Mar. „
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	15th Apr. „
NERA	5,534	Schmitz	13th May. „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT

AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
NERA	5534	Schmitz	9th Oct. 1908
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	6th Nov. „

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD,
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
CORFOU	5,301	A. Foresti	1st Nov. 1908
BOHEMIA	4292	M Dobesvich	16th Nov. 1908
AFRICA	4,596	P. Radossich	1st Dec. 1908
PRAGA	3,905	G. Gilhuber	16th Dec. 1908

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on or about.
* CHINA	5,999	G. Bergoglian	29th Dec. 1908.

* Will Call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes,

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
FRANZ FERDINAND	6,046	E. Nitsche	26th Oct. 1908.

For further Particular regarding passages apply to the

ACTING AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co,
Sassoon House 53, Church Gate Street. Fort, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct for BRINDISI and VENICE

(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
R. RUPATINO	4,580	L. Manchini	15th Oct. 1908.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Maganzini	15th Nov. 1908
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	L. Manchini	15th Dec. 1908.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	„ 900	„ 575	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connexion at Naples or Genoa with the Cunarin's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 816; 2nd Class Italy and 1st onward, Rs. 766. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *vis* Genoa and returning *vis* Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	D. Pedone	17th Oct 1908.
ISONZA	6,000	G. Rebitz	17th Nov, 1908.
CAPRI	6,000	D. Pedone	17th Dec. 1908.

Excellent first-class accommodation. Fares to PENANG Rs 140, to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
AGENTS

No. 59 HORNBY ROAD.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ltd.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE MPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ltd."

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 650,000

HEAD OFFICE

7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Camp Aden.
Madras,	Chittagong,	Steamer Point-Aden.
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore,	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Lahore	Colombo,	Nairobi.
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Entebbe,

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY *Manager.*

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up	Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	Gold $3,468,244·55

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	City of Mexico
Hongkong.	Yokohama.	Washington,
Canton.	Colon,	Panama,
Manila.	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/13, Church Gate Street.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.

COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt. Chairman. (Messrs Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Dhrangadhra.)
[illegible] KHARSEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khatsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Baranaram, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 2 per half-year will be allowed

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4 per cent and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Madows Street, and are now located at 5, GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer its patrons expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

POONA RACES-1908.

COERZ-TRIEDER BINOCULARS.

Exceeds the Magnifying Power of any Binocular Extant.

COERZ-TRIEDER BINOCULAR NO. 20.	Linear magnification 6x. Surface magnification 36x. Actual field of vision 6·7°. Subjective field of view 40°. Price Rs. 100.
COERZ-TRIEDER BINOCULAR NO. 30.	Linear magnification 9x. Surface magnification 81x. Actual field of view 4·4°. Subjective field of view 40°. Price Rs. 115.
COERZ-TRIEDER BINOCULAR NO. 40.	Linear magnification 12x. Surface magnification 144x Actual field of view 3·4°. Subjective field of view 40°. Price Rs. 122-8.

MARCKS' PRISMATIC BINOCULAR.

A THOROUGHLY SOUND BINOCULAR OF LONDON MAKE. MAGNIFICATION 9x.

Rs. 75.

THE "VELDT" BINOCULAR.

FOR FIELD MARINE OR OPERA.

Rs. 26.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,

105 MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DEALERS in Italian, French, and German OILMANSTORES and PROVISIONS.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN, GORGONZOLA, and all other kinds of Cheese.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES of various shapes always fresh, and in stock throughout the year.

WALNUTS, ALMONDS, HAZELNUTS, of Italian produce.

PURE OLIVE OIL; and PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

ITALIAN WINES of all descriptions from the best Houses.

GRIGNOLINO CLARET WINE in great demand, the Genuine, only Rs. 10 per dozen.

Singapore and Hongkong RATTAN CHAIRS, SOFAS, work BASKETS, etc. always in stock and in great demand.

FOR MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL

Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE

Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 2

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS

Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8,

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER

Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT

Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.

WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

LET your choice of a TYPEWRITER be in favour of a VISIBLE WRITER, a good Manifolder and one which will not easily get out of order.

The

OLIVER Typewriter

MUST be the Machine of your choice. ITS VISIBLE WRITING Feature, great manifolding Power and Reliability have made it the SUCCESS that it is,

THERE can be no doubt about it,

SOLE AGENTS.

W. H. THORNS & Co.,
13-15, HORNBY ROW BOMBAY.

DR. DE ROOS'

WORLD-FAMED

GUTTÆ VITÆ

Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of Re imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitutions. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—go often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, [illegible] and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly marvellous. Married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and [illegible]ency. Price 11s., or four times the quantity, 33s. per bottle.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 12s. 9d.

DR. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 1s 3½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

DR. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the sad effects of nervous debility, imprudency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. [illegible] Medical Publisher, 14 Bond Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Guttæ Vitæ.

Printed by TREACHER & Co., Ltd., Bombay, Byculla, Rooms.

SCOTTISH TRIALS. 1908.

TRADE MARK

As usual, the most noticeable feature was the overwhelming popularity and success of

DUNLOP TYRES

OFFICIAL RESULTS IN BRIEF:

119 daily non-stop runs were made on
DUNLOPS.
57 daily non-stop runs were divided between 4 other Makes of Tyres.
9 Cars made complete non-stop runs on all five days on
DUNLOPS.
4 Cars made complete non-stop runs on all five days on other Makes of Tyres
HILL CLIMBS.
30 first places in all seven classes on
DUNLOPS.
5 first places divided between other Makes of Tyres.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., LTD.,
49, Apollo Street, BOMBAY, and 14, Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

TEA From our own Gardens.
COFFEE From our own Plantations.
JAMS From our own Factory.
PICKLES From our own Factory.
BISCUITS From our own Factory.

STOCKS OF HAM, BACON AND CHEESE ARRIVING EACH MAIL STEAMER FROM LONDON.

LIPTONS

Price Lists to Merchants and Dealers, from our Wholesale Depots:

Bombay, Lipton Building, Apollo St.,
P. O. Box 248 Telegram LIPTEA.
KARACHI, NICOLL ROAD.

25,596 BRANCHES and AGENCIES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

GEO. GAHAGAN & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT LIST.

Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

:o:

MANUFACTURERS OF

Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES

furnished on Application.

Hydraulic Rivetting, Steam-hammers and Testing Plant used.

ERECTION OF

manufactured Work imported or otherwise, Contracted for in any part of India.

We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to enable us to meet all requirements.

SUPPLIERS OF

Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps. Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

OFFICES AND WORKS

Covering over 16,000 Square Yards.

BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S

Celebrated

INVALID'S PORT,

Gold Capsule, is

SECOND TO NONE.

Insist on having it.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

The National Bank of India, Limited, are authorized to receive applications for the under-noted Share issue.

THE

BOMBAY SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, LTD.

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT 1882.)

CAPITAL RS. 3,00,000

DIVIDED INTO 1,200 SHARES OF RS. 250 EACH.

Payable Rs. 25 on application, Rs. 25 on allotment, Rs. 25 on the 1st December, 1908, Rs. 25 on the 1st March, 1909, and Rs. 25 on the 1st June, 1909.

The Directors hope to be able to defer calling up the remaining Rs. 125 per Share and to keep same in reserve.

DIRECTORS.

LT.-COL. JAMES S. FORBES,
(MESSRS. FORBES, FORBES, CAMPBELL, & Co., LTD.)
SIR SASSOON J. DAVID, KT.
FAZALBHOY CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM, ESQ.
GHORDANDASS KHATOW, ESQ.
SHAPURJEE B. BROACHA, ESQ.
JOHN BLACK, ESQ., MESSRS. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ld. "Ex-Officio" Director.

BANKERS.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD., at Bombay and all Branches.

SOLICITORS.

MESSRS. CRAWFORD, BROWN & Co.

SECRETARIES, TREASURERS AND AGENTS.

FORBES, FORBES, CAMPBELL, & Co. LTD.

SAFE DEPOSIT AND STRONG ROOMS.

Home Street, off Hornby Road, Bombay,
Registered Office,
Home Street, BOMBAY.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS COMPANY has been formed to provide for Bombay and the surrounding district a Secure Fire and Thief-proof Depository for Deeds, Bonds, Leases, Wills, Jewels, Diamonds, Cash Boxes, Plate, Bullion and Valuables and for taking charge and keeping a Registry of Wills and other private and valuable documents and effects of every description.

Safe Deposits have been established in England, Canada, and the United States for many years and have been generally successful. The first one in London was opened in 1875 and now there are several all doing lucrative business. There are also Safe Deposits in Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, Birmingham, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Hull, Belfast, Johannesburg, Cape Town and Melbourne. This Safe Deposit will be the first in India. The population of Bombay is nearly one million and in close commercial touch with the City there are the very important towns of Surat, Ahmedabad, Poona, &c., &c. The professional, shipping and commercial interests existing in this district are well able to maintain profitably an institution of this description. The opportunity offered by the Company to deposit with security and safety Deeds, Wills and Valuables must commend itself to many who are obliged to keep them in their own possession.

The Directors have secured on long lease, at a reasonable rent, premises with entrance at Home Street, off Hornby Road, Bombay, comprising a basement specially designed and now under construction which is admirably adapted for the purposes of a Safe Deposit and Strong Rooms.

It is proposed that the Safe Deposit be divided into four separate compartments or rooms which will be designed for Safe of various sizes and will hold when all are fitted upwards of 3,760 safes.

Besides the main Safe Deposit separate Strong Rooms will be set apart for the storing and secure keeping of plate, chests and other valuables.

The Safe Deposits will be built on the most approved principal and the entrance to each compartment will be protected by massive doors; the whole will be of such strength as to be absolutely impregnable against the attacks of burglars working singly or in numbers and against the attacks of rioters.

The basement will be surrounded on all sides by heavy concrete walls, rendered perfectly water-tight, damp-proof, and fire-proof; the roof will be of such strength that it would remain uninjured although the building above were completely destroyed by fire.

Each internal Safe will be secured by two locks, one accessible only by the Renter's key, the other only by the Safe Deposit Company's key, thus rendering every safe doubly secure and so that it cannot be opened unless the Renter and Custodian are both present. These keys will all differ and be so numbered that if one be lost the number theron gives no clue to the safe to which it belongs, the Company alone having the Register.

Trustees desiring Safe Deposit accomodation can be supplied with a safe provided with two or more separate and distinct locks so that no one Trustee can have access without the concurrence of his Co-Trustees.

For the use of Bankers, Bullion Merchants, Insurance Companies, Jewellers and large Mercantile or professional firms, Strong Rooms will be specially constructed and leased at annual rentals or may be hired for short periods.

Special provision will be made for the reception and safe custody of Cash Boxes and Keys which may be handed in at night and returned the next morning, a record being kept of the time they are deposited and withdrawn.

Deed Boxes, Plate Chests, Jewel Cases, &c., may be stored at moderate rates during the temporary absence of the owner on a journey or going abroad.

It is intended that the entire Safe Deposit and Strong Rooms shall be patrolled and guarded day and night and special precautions will be taken to render all deposits with the Company absolutely secure.

The safes will be let at rentals from Rs. 15 upwards and the Strong Rooms from Rs. 300 per annum. In allocating safes preference will be given to shareholders.

For the convenience of subscribers, Waiting and Writing Rooms will be provided free of charge.

The Directors call attention to the success wich has attended the Safe Deposit in London, Liverpool and elsewhere, where in most cases extensions have been found necessary.

The Safe Deposits and Strong Rooms will be built by The Ratner Safe Company, Limited, London, who have had similar contracts in other cities and have constructed among others The City Safe Deposit, Chancery Lane Safe Deposit, Harrods Stores Safe Deposit, United Safe Deposit, Johannesberg, The Rotterdam Safe Deposit, &c., &c.

The whole exterior of the Safe Deposits will be constructed of "Ratner Drill-proof Compo" Safe steel which the Contractors state cannot be broken, drilled or tapped. The massive doors will be constructed of same material, two inches in thickness, which will render the entire structure perfectly secure against any known means of skilled attack. The doors will be secured by three distinct locks of the highest workmanship and finish, gunpowder, picklock and violence proof, with Triple Chronometer Time locks which guard the key locks.

As it is not probable that the full capacity of the Safe Deposit will be required in the immediate future, only 940 of the 3,760 Safes will be fitted at the start and only half the face value of the shares will be called up the reserve liability on the shares forming a guarantee to the General Public of Rs. 1,50,000.

The following estimate of annual income and expenditure sitows the profitable character of the business. The figures are based upon the revenue receivable from the 940 safes to be first installed and from the Strong Rooms :—

Safes.	Size.	Rental. Rs. a. p.	Annual Income. Rs.
560	4½" × 5" × 20"	15 0 0 each	8,400
180	4½ × 7 × 20"	22 8 0 "	4,050
120	7 × 7 × 20"	31 8 0 "	3,780
40	9½ × 10½ × 20"	48 0 0 "	1,920
40	13½ × 10½ × 20"	65 0 0 "	2,600
940			20,750
Rental from Strong Rooms, Plate Rooms, and other sources are estimated to provide an annual income of			7,500
			28,250

The estimated annual expenses would be as follows :—

Rent	3,600	Rs.
Lighting and fans		
Salary of Custodian, &c. ...		
Advertising and Stationery ...	10,810	
Directors' fees		
Secretaries and Treasurers ...		
	14 410	
	13,840	

leaving an available balance of Rs. 13,840 sufficient to pay 9 per cent. on the Rs. 1,50,000 Capital intended to be called up in the first instance.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

Should the public patronise the Safe Deposit and the above accommodation prove inadequate by a small additional expenditure a further 2,820 safes can be fitted capable of bringing the total revenue up to Rs. 90,590. As the cost of administration would be practically unchanged, this would be sufficient to pay a dividend of 35 per cent.

The following contracts have been entered into, viz—

(a) An Agreement, dated the 10th December 1907, between the Ratner Safe Company, Limited, of one part and Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Company, Limited, of the other part.

(b). An agreement dated 1st October 1908, between Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Company, Limited, of the one part and the Bombay Safe Deposit Company, Limited, of the other part.

(c). An agreement for lease dated 1st October 1908, between Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Limited, of the one part and the Bombay Safe Deposit Company, Limited, of the other part.

Applications for shares may be made to the Bankers or Secretaries of the Company on the form enclosed with a deposit of Rupees Twenty-five per share, and should no allotment be made, the deposit will be returned in full.

If a smaller number of shares be allotted than applied for the surplus of the deposit will be credited towards the payment due on allotment.

The Memorandum and Articles of Association and the Agreements above referred to may be seen at the Offices of the Solicitors.

Prospectuses may be obtained from the Bankers, Solicitors or Secretaries of the Company.

DATED THIS 1ST DAY OF OCTOBER 1908.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

THE SERVICES of PENSIONED and DISCHARGED SEPOYS of the Native Army REQUIRED for REMPLOYMENT in civil capacities may be obtained on application to the—

(i) Recruiting Staff Officers in charge of the following districts :—

Peshawar (Samana via Kohat, from 15th April to 15th October), for Pathans, Jhelum for Punjabi Mahomedans, Jullundur for Sikhs, Jullundur (Dharamsala from 15th April to 15th October) for Dogras, Agra for Rajputana and Central India, Hindus and Mahomedans, Delhi for Jats and Hindustani Mahomedans, Lucknow for Hindustani Hindus, Poona for Mahrattas and Dekhani Mahomedans.

(ii) Pension Pay Master, Madras, for Madrassis.

All applications from employers should include the particulars shown below, and should be addressed to officers referred to at the places above mentioned :—

(1) Name of person or firm offering employment.

(2) Nature of, and place at which, employment is offered.

(3) Proposed pay and period for which employment is offered.

(4) Whether railway fare to place of employment will be paid or not.

(5) Whether return railway fare will be paid in case of pensioner being discharged for no fault of his own, or after a definite period of service.

(6) Class of men required, e.g., Sikh, Pathan, Dogras, etc.

H. HUDSON,
Offg. Depy, Secy. to the Govt. of India.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT, BOMBAY.

No. 488 of 1908.

Re EBRAHIM HAJI YUSUF of Bombay, Hala Pinjara, Mahomedan Inhabitant, a hosiery Merchant residing at Rangari Molla, without the Fort, an adjudged Insolvent.

WHEREAS the abovenamed EBRAHIM HAJI YUSUF has been this day, adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency, under Section IX. of the Act XI. and XII. Vic., Chapter 21. It is ordered that all the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvent be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and that the said Insolvents do, within thirty days from the date hereof, file a Schedule in this Honourable Court, in the form in Schedule C to the said Act annexed, containing the statement of his debts, estate and effects.—Dated this 30th day of September, 1908.

W. J. HOWARD,
Ag. Clerk of the Court.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. JEEJEEBHOY NOWROJI has, by virtue of the power vested in him by the articles of agreement of partnership between him and Messrs. HERBERT MARTYN BURKE and ROBERT SOUTER SPALDING, determined to DISSOLVE the PARTNERSHIP, subsisting between him and them as Ship Chandlers under the name and firm of Messrs. BURKE, SPALDING and COMPANY. All persons are, therefore, hereby informed of the same and warned against having any dealings hereafter with the said Messrs. Herbert Martyn Burke and Robert Souter Spalding or either of them in the name or for or on behalf of the firm of Messrs. Burke, Spalding and Company, and all such dealings to be had after this. Notice will be at the risk of the person or persons dealing with them or either of them.—Dated this 30th day of September, 1908.

PAYNE & CO.,
Attorneys for Mr. Jeejeebhoy Nowroji.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited by 2 P. M. on 10th October 1908, for the work of constructing quarters for police constables at Satara. Value of work is about Rs. 68,000. Further particulars may be obtained on application. The right is reserved to reject all or any Tender and no reason will be given for so doing. Tender form and Specifications will be issued up to 8th October and may be obtained on payment of Rs. 2. A deposit of Rs. 200 is required as earnest money to accompanying each tender.

F. WRIGHT,
Executive Engineer,
Satara District.

Satara, 28th September, 1908.

POONA ELEVENTH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 11TH OCTOBER, 1908.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P.M., on TUESDAY, 6th October, 1908.

J. E. HUGHES,
Ag. Secretary, W. I. T. C.

POONA, 1ST OCTOBER, 1908.

SUIT No. 27 of 1908.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

MATRIMONIAL.

JURISDICTION.

FREDERICK ORMOND LAYLAND JACKSON, of Baxar, in the District of Shahabad, in the Province of Behar, an Engine Driver of the E. I. Railway.... Petitioner,

Against

BEATRICE ROSE LEMERE JACKSON, whose last known place of residence was the Fort of Bombay..... Respondent,

And

GEORGE STRATIGOPOLO, of Burdwan, Goods Driver, in the employ of E. I. Railway..... Co-respondent.

WHEREAS on the 15th day of August, the petitioner filed his Petition in the Court abovementioned praying for the dissolution of his marriage with the Respondent abovenamed alleging therein (inter alia) that he has been lawfully married to the said Respondent and that she left his protection on the 15th day of October, 1907, without his knowledge and consent and that she committed adultery with the said Co-respondent and moreover the said petitioner prayed that the said Co-respondent be directed to pay Rs. 3,000 as damages, as well as the costs of suit. AND WHEREAS on the 26th day of August, 1908, the said Court ordered that the substance of the writ of citation and of the said petition should be served on the said Respondent by advertising the same in such Newspapers in Bombay as the Registrar of the said Court should direct and by affixing a copy of the said petition and of the said Writ of citation on the Notice Board of the said Court. AND WHEREAS the said Registrar has directed that the advertisements should appear in the "Times of India" and the "Bombay Gazette." NOW THEREFORE it is hereby notified that the said Petitioner has filed the Petition aforesaid against the said Respondent and she is required to appear before the said Court before the expiration of 32 clear days from the date, she shall see this advertisement or otherwise come to hear the purport thereof that is to say at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the day immediately following the expiration of such time in person and there to make answer to the said petition and it is hereby also notified that the said Respondent do file her answer within 28 days from the service upon her of the said Writ and that in default of her appearance on the day before mentioned the matters of the said petition will be heard and determined in her absence.—Dated this 28th of September, 1908.

C. G. LEWIS,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

AMUSEMENTS.

BANDMANN'S THEATRE

COMMENCING TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, Oct. 5.

MAURICE E. BANDMANN

PRESENTS

ALFRED WEST'S Patriotic Entertainment.

OUR NAVY
AND
OUR ARMY

SPECIAL MATINEE,

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10TH.

In connection with our Navy and our Army Miss Blanche Vandon will introduce some of her high class dancing.

On MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, "HIGHLAND FLING" in full Highland Dress.

THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, "SAILOR'S HORNPIPE" in Sailor's Costume.

Popular Prices, Rs. 4, 2, & Re. 1.
Box Plan at ROSE & Co.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH

Will re-open shortly on the MAIDAN.

THE "EXCELSIOR" CINEMATOGRAPH

WILL OPEN SHORTLY

And undertake a new kind of advertisements.

Persons desirious of advertising through this Valuable Medium are requested to apply as soon as possible to the MANAGER, Parisian Photographic Company, Waterloo Mansions, Apollo Bunder, who is in charge of this Department.

MAHABLESHWAR.

NOTICE.

VISITORS to MAHABLESHWAR are requested to give a LIST of their servants and families to those proceeding by Cart to Mahableshwar, otherwise they will be detained en route. Only those on the list will be passed in on surveillance. This notice does not apply to those holding Inoculation certificates of less than nine months' duration.

J. B. JAMESON, Major, I. M. S.,
Superintendent and Chief
Plague Authority.

MAHABLESHWAR, 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

INNUMERABLE CERTIFICATES from Eminent Doctors state that Nervous Diseases and Rheumatism in their worst forms succumb to TURKISH BATHS.—KAVARANA MANSIONS Princess Street.

SEALED TENDERS for MEDICAL STORE SUPPLIES will be received up to 12 noon, on the 2nd November, 1908.

Tender and schedule forms can be had on written or personal application on payment of a fee of one rupee per set.

For further particulars, apply to the undersigned.

W. G. RICHARDS, MAJOR, I.M.S.,
Medical Storekeeper to Government.

GOVERNMENT MEDICAL STORES,
MADRAS, 23RD SEPTEMBER, 1908.

NAGPUR SPEED AND RELIABILITY TRIALS.

DECEMBER 23RD TO 29TH (Inclusive).

COMPETITIONS for all Classes of TOURING CARS, Commercial Vehicles and Motor Bicycles, Special Railway concessions on the B.-N. Railway and G. I. P. Railwy. Programme of above can be had from the Undersigned.

ALFRED E. JOYCE,
Secretary, Trials Committee.

TRINITY COLLEGE OF MUSIC, LONDON.

THE last date of entry for the Musical Knowledge Examination is Oct. 6th, 1908.

Local Secretary,
EDGAR FAULKNER,
The Anchorage.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:

EDINBURGH : 64, Prince's Street.

LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed £18 322 000
Total Revenue for 1907 Exceeded £ 4,000,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

IMMEDIATE ANNUITIES with RETURN OF PURCHASE MONEY.

THIS NOVEL and most ATTRACTIVE SCHEME which has been recently introduced offers exceptional Advantages to prospective Annuitants and the "GRESHAM" is the first Insurance Company to offer its benefits to the Public.

(1). A RETURN OF THE FULL AMOUNT OF THE PURCHASE MONEY GUARANTEED IN ANY EVENT.

Under the old scheme, the Capital was lost at Death, whenever it occurred.

(2). A LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUE ALLOWED SHOULD IT BE DESIRED TO REVOKE THE CONTRACT AT ANY TIME.

Under the old scheme, the Annuitant had no control over his Capital once paid down.

For full particulars apply to—

CROFT, MODY & CO.,

Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years, I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 26 years ago, has required only Re. 1-8 for repairs, and is is still going strong of all parts. I. R. Gardener, 19, Forbes Street, Bombay.

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. Dr. O. S. writes from LONDON:—"A 6 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to Inspection). "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Rs. 1-8-0.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Gppt, "Bombay Club," Fort.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Re. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Diners served till late hours.

BUILT TO GO. Our high grade English manufactured cycles: Sunbeam, Royal Indian, Rajah and Brown. From Rs. 95. HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37 Medows Street, Bombay.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted For particulars apply to No. 553, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10. Single copy, Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W. care of this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

ENGINE & BOILER.—For Sale.—A Portable Loco Type Boiler, with Engine in good working order, by Ransomes Head and Jefferies, Open to any examination by intending purchasers. Apply Box No. 407, c/o the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FLOWER SEEDS—Phlox, Pinks, Pansy, and other Winter annuals in choicest strains. Fresh supply just received. PALEKAR & Co., Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—One (very little used and in very good order) ENGLISH-BUILT BOAT, 26 feet Victoria, by Morgan, latest style, painted and lined Maroon red. Price Rs. 1,350. Apply Box No. 345, care of this Paper.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2. Moffasil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G, St, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1873.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Watan, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh, Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 405, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company inserted. Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 3, Green Street, Fort.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 404, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MADE EASY WHAT-BIKING.—A good bicycle makes cycling a pleasure. Try the Sunbeam, Royal Indian, Rajah and Brown. From Rs. 95. HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37 Medows Street, Bombay.

MACHINERY FOR SALE. A Loco type Boiler and Engine, N. H. P. 7, by Robey & Co. certificated 80 lbs. Pressure per square inch. Tested under Hydraulic Pressure to 80 lbs. Just put off work owing to change to Waterside. Open to Inspection. No reasonable offer will be refused. Apply Box No 403, care of "Bombay Gazette."

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it work as if it were quite new. Mrs L. ALMEIDA. Girgaum Bombay

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete résumé of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Rs. 5 and higher.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provided for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

STORES and PROVISIONS.—Why send your servants to the Bazaar for your Stores and Provisions when you can get superior goods at practically Bazaar Prices at PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—ALLBLESS LARGE HOUSE, No. 4, opposite Hongkong Bank, for Office or Residence purposes, whole or in part. Apply 1st floor, in the Premises.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 400, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2, Green Street Fort (behind the Bank of Bombay)

WE OFFER GOOD MOUNT.—High grade English built up-to-date cycles, Sunbeam, Royal Indian Rajah and Brown. From Rs. 95. HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37, Medows Street, Bombay.

WANTED.—A 6-8 H.-P. DE DION MOTOR CAR, second hand, 2 or 4 seated, must be in good running order. Apply Box No. 341, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—Young PARSI GRADUATES or UNDER-GRADUATES for a Commercial House. Good references required. Apply Box No. 331, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—Competent English speaking experienced MAN to attend to Coal work. Apply Box No. 309, care of this paper.

WANTED.—A first class MECHANICAL ENGINEER and a CARDING and SPINNING MASTER, for an up country Mill. Experienced men need only apply to "D," care of this paper.

WANTED.—TWO SEPOYS, young and trustworthy, able to speak and read Marathi. Hindu. Pay Rs. 12 and 15. APPLY personally with testimonials, to the "Bombay Gazette" Office, at noon.

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Evenings, is a convenient method of keeping

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 32, APOLLO STREET.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTORS.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable building sites at Chowpaty, formerly known as Panthaky's Wadi, in front of Allbess Baug, Queen's Road, and opposite the Chowpaty Railway Crossing.

Under instructions from the Owner, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 11th instant at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the sites, the following 12 very valuable building plots.

Plot Nos.	Square yards.	Plot Nos.	Square yards.
1	1,113	7	1,018
2	1,232	8	838
3	910	9	688
4	910	10	582
5	605	11	476
6	1,061	12	757

For further particulars and conditions of sale and plan of the sites apply to the undersigned.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p. m. (S. T), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 41 Marine Lines, opposite the Officers' Mess, the very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved, made to order, dining, drawing, bed-room and office furniture of the latest design, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, dining table and chairs, large sideboards and dumbwaiters, drawingroom suites of sofas and chairs, drawingroom large size cabinet, glass door almyrahs, chest-of-drawers, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, marble-top dressing and washhand tables, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, Australian iron safe, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, one chestnut waler gelding 15 hands, 7 years, good jumper and showy trapper, perfectly confidential, good lady's hack, believed sound, etc., etc., the property of P. I. Fitz-Gibbon, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On WEDNESDAY the 7th instant, at 2 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Top Floor, Meher Mansion, opposite the Bandstand, Fort, the very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved made to order dining, drawing, bedroom and office furniture of the latest design, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, dining table and chairs, large sideboards and dumbwaiters, drawingroom suites of sofas and chairs, drawingroom large size cabinets, glass door almyrahs, chest-of-drawers, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, marble-top dressing and washhand tables, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, Australian iron safe, Hinks' and Ditmar's table hanging lamps, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, etc., etc., the property of A. J. L. Stewart, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF FIRST QUALITY JEEWAN PEARLS.

On THURSDAY, the 8th instant, at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. W. and A. Graham & Co., and on account and risk of Mr. Ramchander Lalloobhoy the following parcels of very valuable pearls returned from London.

Parcel No. 191, 1 Bunch, 15 strings, 60 first quality white pearls, about 295 chows.

Parcel No. 240, 1 Bunch 6 strings 98 first quality white Jeewan pearls about 131 chows.

Parcel No. 241, 2 Bunches 14 strings 383 first quality white Jeewan pearls about 97 chows.

Parcel No. 260, 1 Bunch 13 strings, 52 first quality white Jeewan pearls about 78 chows.

On account and risk of Mr. Surajmal Himatlal.

Parcel No. 249, 1 Bunch, 10 strings, 40 first quality white large Jeewan pearls, about 411 chows.

Parcel No. 389, 1 Bunch, 6 strings, 30 very white Jeewan pearls, about 202 chows.

Parcel No. 474, 1 Bunch, 12 strings, 48 first quality about 163 chows.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

A very desirable building plot on the Bandora Hill facing near Mount Mary's Church about 5,000 square yards.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 5TH OCTOBER, 1908.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 5th inst., being a Bank Holiday, our Weekly Sale will take place TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 6th inst.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE,

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY the 6th inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as sofas, chairs, easy chairs, cots, cupboards, writing, dressing and washhand tables, iron safes.

By order of R. D. Sethna, Esq., Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Shamji Doongersi Thuker:—Rubber tyred office shigram, grey horse, harness, iron safe, mirrors, cupboards, vase, lamps, carpets, copying press, clock, etc.

By order of R. D. Sethna, Esq., acting official assignee and assignee of the estate of Abdul Vaheb bin Ebrahim bin Jamal, an insolvent.

10 very valuable white undrilled pearls about 54 chows.

AT 3 P. M.

Several gent's bicyles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred shigram.
1 light victoria.
1 double seated brougham,

On WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 2, Carnegy Road, New Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome artistic design furniture by Robert, Dowjee Canjee, Bezaaze and others, such as sliding dining table, mirror sideboard, dumbwaiter, drawingroom suite of sofas and chairs, cabinets, bookcase, screen, cosy corner, sofas, teapoys, door curtains, clock, bedstead with horse-hair mattress, almyrah, clothe press, marble-topped dressing and washhand tables, chest-of-drawer, hatstand, chevalglass, revolving top office table and chair, office seats, ivory-in-laid and carved furniture, Persian carpets, old Persian and Chinaware, large alluminium boiler, combination water filter, garden seats, rich glassware and crockeryware, plateware by Elkington and Reed Barton, sweet-toned grand cottage piano, built expressly for Indian climate, etc., the property of Lieut A. P. Robinson of the Royal Indian Marine, and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

Auction Sale of Valuable Landed Property at Apollo Bunder next to Esplanade Hotel Annexe.

Under instructions from Nawab Syed Sirdar Ali Khan, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 7th October 1908 at 4-30 p. m., at the premises the undermentioned landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land together with the buildings thereon, situated on the Wellington Reclamation, in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1128 6-9 square yards and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the north-west by the passage from Apollo Bunder Road, to the Post Office stables, on or towards the south-west by the Apollo Bunder Road, on or towards the North-east by the Post Office stables, and on or towards the south-east by the Esplanade Hotel Annexe which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 9859 and by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under A Ward No. 895, and street No. 4 and are in the occupation of Messrs. F. Murgha and Co and other tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 5TH OCTOBER, 1908.

TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL is allowed on every cycle bought of us. Your money is fully refunded without question if not perfectly satisfactory. Our highest grade English-made

Coventry Cycles,

warranted five to ten years, despatched direct from the factory to anyone on approval at less than lowest manufacturers' prices.

LATEST MODELS £3.10 to £9

Second-hand Cycles, all makes from £2. Cycle Sundries at half usual prices. Write for our Free Illustrated Lists and Special Offers.

PACKED AND DELIVERED FREE to any port in the world. We guarantee safe delivery.

Active Agents wanted in each district. Large profits; quality made.

Write at once, using sixpenny postage, for free cycle catalogues and our special offer on sample machine.

MEAD CYCLE CO., DEPT. 323, LIVERPOOL.

SLINGSBY'S TRUCKS.

Fitted with Patent Sliding Wheel

FOR

COTTON MILLS; FACTORIES, RAILWAYS, DOCKS, GODOWNS, ETC.

Large Assortment on View.

W. CROWDER & Co., Ld.,
Branch

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital .....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$ 14,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund .....£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*
LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsula and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY,	HONGKONG,	RANGOON,
BANGKOK,	KOBE,	SAIGON,
BATAVIA,	LONDON,	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW,	PENANG,	YLOILO,

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON, *Agent*
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

AUTHORISED CAPITAL .....£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE HOLDERS .....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS .....£ 210,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES STEUART,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yen 24,00,000
RESERVED FUNDS 15,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Auxiliary Hotels	Liverpool	Seattle
Changchung	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Moukden (Mukden)	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Marseilles	Singapore
Harbin	Newchwang	Tientsin
Hongkong	New York	Tokio
Kobe	Osaka	
London	Peking (Pei Ching)	
	Port Arthur	

LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Bombay Office—
Albert Buildings, *Manager*
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Penang.
Bombay	Singapore.	Saleyer.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Calcutta	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama
Colombo	Kobe.	Kobe.
Penang.	Manilla.	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Cebu (Philippines).	
Ipoh (Perak).	Hongkong.	

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. AGENT.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 22,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
AGENT.
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

***Messrs. C. J. KEYMER & Co.* beg to offer their services as AGENTS in ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.**

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.

WELTEVREDEN STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS "KEYMER," LONDON.

DELIGHTFUL AUSTRIAN BEER

REGINA PILSENER BRAND.

From the famous SENOSETSCH BREWERY, near TRIESTE, a High Class Light Beer, free from Injurious Ingredients, Healthy and Very Pleasant to the Taste.

Sole Agent for India, Burma and Ceylon, **R. DITMAR,** Bombay.

Also obtainable locally from **D. C. OOMRIGAR & CO.**

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Africa 1,301 tons Captain W. Morrison will sail to-day for Persian Gulf etc. with a general cargo and 65 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Virawa 2,176 tons Captain C. Emmett sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports with a general cargo.

THE Hall Line steamer Sutton Hall 2,870 tons Captain L. Fraser, sailed yesterday for Karachi with the same bottom cargo.

THE steamer Sanctoria 2,377 tons Captain W. Ward, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with ballast.

THE steamer Matin, 2,432 tons Captain J. Archer, sailed yesterday for Genoa and Marseilles with a general cargo and Mr. Athavale as a passenger.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's., steamer Lhasa, 949 tons, Captain H. McDiarmid sailed on Friday for Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Linga 951 tons, Captain W H Rothwell arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with a general cargo and following passengers:—Col Landon, Mr F Mc Cormack, Mr Hirst Carl, V Half Gaarden, Mr Edwards, Mr Strides and two others, Miss Hanson, 11 natives and 190 deck.

THE B and P. S N Co's steamer Naseri, 911 tons, Captain G Le Mieri arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh &c with a general cargo 195 horses and 24 deck passengers.

THE steamer Irismere 2,326 tons Captain M. Soeberg arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Nuddea, 1,944 tons, Captain F M Austin arrived in harbour on Saturday evening from Calcutta &c, with a general cargo and 9 deck passengers,

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

R I M S Palinurus....Comdr C S Hickman ...Surgey St
R I M S Elphinstone...Lt E Stocken .....R I Marine
R I M S Lawrence...Comdr...C Gardner ...R I Marine

In the Stream.

R I M S Dufferin .....10-10....Africa.R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook..Lt. E. W. Haddleston...R I Marine
R I M S Investigator...Comdr ..Beauchamp...Survey St
H M S Redbreast...Lt Comdr .....Shuter .....R Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Oct 3.

Bezwada .....3270 Carey		M M & Co
Bahadur .....2986 Cubbin		T Morrison & Co
Brand .....1519 Evenson		W & A Graham & Co
Clematis .....3329 Davies		James Mackintosh & Co
Cintra 1917	Kasebrurn	M M & Co
Firoaza .....2905 Watson		B & P S N Co
Galovale .....2441 Secarf		Cory Bros
Hendon Hall...2583 Lewis		The Bombay Co
Inchbonya....2572 Nicholas		T Morrison & Co
Irismere.....3326 Soeberg		
Kt. Errant ....4778 Kindall		K N & Co
Kirley Bank ...2002 Kerr		W & A G & Co
Kirklee.....2275 Watson		W & A Graham & Co
Lady Gordon.... 316 Butler		T M & Co
Linga .....957 Rothwell		K'chai M M & Co
Naderi.....1169 Gray...	Busreh...4-10	B & P S N Co
Nawab.....2041 Alsen		T Morrison & Co
Nasseri.....911 LeMiere		B & P S N & Co
Oceana .....3507 Shanghai		.....27-10 P & O S N Co
Shahalum ...1918 Davison M'tins	Shah S N Co of India	
Shah Ameer...1921 Ledbertter		...Shah S N Co of India
Singapore ...2736 Taylor		K Nixon & Co
Shah Nasir ...2555 Revill		.....Shah S N Co of India
Shah Na am ...2751 Foster		Shah S N Co
Shah Nawaz...2523 Baldwin		Shah S N Co
Struthspy.....2852 Osborn		W & A G & Co
Salveig.....2862 Trouica		T Morrison & Co
Strathnavon.....2830 Campbell		K N & Co
Umballa .....3426 Rait ..Calcutta		...29-9...M M & Co
Vellore.....3168 Pattie		T Morrison & Co
Xima .....146 Mahomed		Shah S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Oct. 3.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan Sinclair	3286	Oliver	C'gong	5-10	F M & Co
B Alepp	2537	Wing	Hull	7-10	P Muir & Co
H Bahadari	329	Fakeera Repairing			B S N Co Ld
K Ahmadi	1640	Hughes	Jeddah	15-10	B & P S N Co
M Delhi	4333	Andrews	S'ghai	14-10	P & O Co
O Reichstag	1319	Jacobsen	Z'tar	3-10	A Strandes
P Umsinga	1869	Robertson	Mboroush	7-10	W & A G & Co
Q Majidi	1857	Coates	Jeddah	7-10	B & P S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2	Scindia	3253	Kelso	L'pool	11-10 W & A G & Co
6	Culna	3963	MacCaiblam	Antwerp	7-10 M M & Co
12	Arabia	4167	Leigh	Londo	10-10 P & O Co
15	Mayori Maru	2737	Hands	Kobe	8-10 N Y K
16	Alavi	3324	Hill	Jeddah	10-10 B & P S N Co

M W D D.

Zemberi.....2415 Baker .....Calcutta 5-10 T M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
3	Irismore s	Soeberg	Calcutta, Sept 20
	Naseri s	LeMiere	Busreh, Sept 21
	Linga s.....	Rothwell ...	Karachi, Oct 2
	Nuddea s.....	Austin	Calcutta, Sept 19
4	Eden Hall s	Masson	B'head, Sept 6
	Vauxhall s	Bradbering ...	Calcutta, Sept 20
	Kola s	Moxon	Busreh, Sept 26
	Ula s	Hodgson	Saurabain, Aug 26

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Lhasa s	McDiarmid...	Karachi
3	Mozaffari s	Molony	Jedah
	Strathfillan s	Hilton.....	Calcutta
	Marienfels s	Sandstedt ...	Hull via Karachi
	Reichstag s.....	Jacobsen.....	Zanzibar, &c
	Umballa s	Rait.....	Calcutta, &c
	Arcadia s	Hayward ...	Aden
	Matin s	Archer.....	Marseilles, &c
4	Sanctoria s	Ward	Calcutta
	Sutton Hall s	Fraser	Karachi
	Virawa s	Emmett	Calcutta, &c

The steamer Africa, Morrison, for Persian Gulf, &c., obtained her portclearance on Saturday.

The steamer Naseri, for Persian Gulf, &c, began to load on Saturday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Names	From
30	Cambarwell J F Henderson	Madras
	Barenfels Schmidt	Madras
	Kilkenan T Smith	Java
	Maldis E S Jones	Chittagong
	Strathdee L White	Bhaunagar
	Strathelyde G T Crerar	Bombay

DEPARTURES.

Oct.			
1	Strathness	J Lamont	Bombay
	Strathgany	D Stanhope	Bombay
	Alcana	D Morgan	Bombay
	Trantenfels	A Fiessbeck	H'burg & B'men
	Largo Law	O H Henderson	Buenos Ayres
	Gangra	W C Abbott	Jamaica

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	From
26	Norfolk	Calcutta
26	Clan Urquhart	Liverpool
30	St Fillane	New York
30	Clan Macpherson	Arcebay
Oct.		
1	Loodiana	Calcutta
1	Murex	Arcebay
1	Clan Macneil	Pondicherry
2	Caithness	Calcutta

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Lamont arrived at London on the morning of the 2nd instant.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Nera, left Aden for Bombay on the 3rd instant and she is expected here on the 8th instant at 4 p.m.

DAILY EXPORTS—OCT. 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia s—37 bales cotton, H Bhimji; 63 tons oilcake, 80 bales wool, B Hurbhum; 67 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 14 bales skins, Nizamudin and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—60 cwts wild mace, M Jafferbhoy; 28 cwts fishmaws J Malchand; 11,176 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 83 cases bristles, Nizamudin and Co.

FOR HULL.

Aleppo s—24,556 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR NEW YORK.

Scindia s—285 bales salted skins, H M Halim.

FOR ANTWERP.

Culna s—76 Indian bulls, 19 Indian cows, C. M. Borges de Carvalho; 110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 170 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 300 cwts horns, E Mohomed.

FOR HAMBURG.

Umsinga s—9 bales cotton, Nensey Peerbhoy.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia s—4,000 cwts castorseed, and 4,000 cwts poppyseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Moyori Maru s—140 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co; 76 cwts myrabollams, 40 cwts kismis, 23 cwts jardaloo M M Essabhoy.

Delhi s—1,000 bales twist C Ebrahim and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Moyori Maru s—350 bales twist, Framji Sons and Co.

Delhi s—1,000 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 5th October.

Tuesday 6th inst—There will be a Parade for all members at the Riding School at 7-30 a.m. punctually. Dress—Plain clothes.

Wednesday 7th inst.—Nil.

Thursday 8th inst—There will a Parade for all members at the Riding School at 6 p.m, punctually. Dress—Plain clothes.

Friday 9th inst—Nil.

Saturday 10th inst—There will be Class Firing and practice Shooting on the B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols. Range at Santa Cruz at 4-30 p.m. Train leaves Church Gate Station at 3-35 p.m.

3. Sergt-Major Knott will attend Riding School at 7-30 a. m. daily for instructional purposes.

H. E. E. PROCTER, Lieut.
Offg. Commandant B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 5th October.

CORRECTION.

With reference to the attence prize of Rs. 50 awarded to Corpl H Rickwood of the Electrical Engineer Company.

This prize was awarded by Messrs Marshall and Co. Electrical Engineer's and not by the O C E E Coy as stated.

R. W. R. PENNINGTON, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay 5th October.

456.—Detail for the week ending 10th instant.

To-day Monday 5th inst—Practice for Buglers on the Maidan at 8-30 p.m.

Tuesday 6th instant—"G" Coy. Parade on the Maidan at 6-30 p.m.

Wednesday, 7th inst—"G" Coy Parade on the Maidan at 7-30 a.m.

Thursday 8th inst—Parade in the Town Hall at 6-30 p.m. for all Non-Commissioned Officers.

Friday, 9th Inst.—All Recruits of the current season (except "G" Coy.) to Parade at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m. Dress—Mufti.

457.—Issue of Arms—Arms and Equipment will be issued to members of the Corps at Head-Quarters between the hours of 7-30 a. m. and 5 p. m. daily except Sundays.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

KIDNEY AND BLADDER TROUBLES DEVELOP THIS COLD WET WEATHER.

Prof. James' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS

CURE THEM.

When that pain in your back becomes so bad that the weather begins to annoy you and make you feel cross and irritable; when you have no real appetite, and no matter how much you eat and try to eat, you are still thin and bloodless it's high time you took something for your kidneys.

An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, as the old adage runs, so before your ailment grows real serious and chronic, we would recommend you to take Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

They remove from the system the poisons that have been making you feel so depressed and "blue."

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Price, Rs. 2 per bot. of 40 Pills; V. P. P. extra.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. See that you get the genuine and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co., 145G Market, Bombay, No. 2

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines, or less, and 8 as. for ever additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

SETHNA—Sunday Oct. 4, at his residence, at No. 92, Parsee Bazar Street, Seth Edulji Nasarvanji Sethna. Funeral at 8 a.m. (S. T.) this (Monday) morning.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ABRATOON—September 25, at Jaunpur, U. P., the wife of Arthur O. Arratoon, U. P. Police Force, of a daughter.

CARTER—September, 26 at Woolwich, the wife of Major E. P. Carter, R. A., of a son.

CURRIE—September 29, at Lahore Cantonment, Lillian, wife of J. W. Currie, S. and T. Corps, of a daughter.

WATSON—September 22, at Rockcliff, Mussooree, the wife of Lieutenant C. S. M. C. Watson, Royal Engineers, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

DAVIES—HOGAN—September 16, at St. Michael's Church, Ripon Place, Simla, by the Very Revd. Fr. Callistus, O. C., Edward Aubrey Davies, I. S. M. D., Mona, to Hellen Hogan, daughter of the late James Hogan.

REQUIEM MASS.

There will be a Requiem Mass for the repose of the soul of Mary Josephine, the beloved wife of W. W. Topban, at St. Anne's Church, Byculla, on Tuesday the 6th instant, at 7-30 a.m. Friends and relatives will please attend.

T. BINES
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

KEMP'S CHIRETTONES
SUPERSEDE
QUININE.

NOTE 1. **QUININE** makes your head ache, **CHIRETTONES** do not.
NOTE 2. **QUININE** costs Rs. 2-4 for 100 5-gr. tablets. **CHIRETTONES** cost Re. 1. for 100 5-gr. tablets delivered anywhere.
NOTE 3. **QUININE** does not suit Everybody. **CHIRETTONES** do. They are called Everybody's Tonic.
NOTE 4. **QUININE** is disagreeable. **CHIRETTONES** are pleasantly bitter; when ground up and mixed with a little sugar and water children and others will take them readily.

CHIRETTONES are the cheapest and most effective Tonic and Fever cure in existence. Give them to everybody in the house when fever is prevalent, or a Tonic is required. They are EVERYBODY'S TONIC.

Re. 1 delivered anywhere free of all other charges.

PREPARED ONLY BY—
Kemp & Co Ltd
THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 30m. Sun sets, 6h. 25m. High water, 7-20m., 7-18a. Low water, 6-2m., 2-5a.

Banks closed: Hindu Dasara holiday.

Cricket: Bombay Gymkhana vs. Central India.

Bandmann Theatre: "Our Navy and our Army," 9-30 p.m.;

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Oct. 3rd First Quarter, 11h. 43-7m., a. m. Oct. 10th Full Moon, 2h. 33-4m. a. m.; Oct. 17th, Last Quarter, 9h. 5-4m. a. m.; Oct. 25th, New Moon 0h. 16-6m. p.m.; Oct. 11th, in Peripgee, 9h. p.m.; Oct. 20th, in Apogee 7h. p. m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Tuesday, October 6.—Vishnu Cotton Mill, 4 Elphinstone Circle, 3-30 p. m. Bombay Scottish Orphanage Society, special general meeting. St. Andrew's Church, 6-15 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 31m. Sun sets, 6h. 24m.; High water, 8-30m., 8-34a; Low water, 1-34m., 2-55a.

Wednesday October 7.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. Mercantile Press Company, 51 Apollo Street, 2-30 p.m. Gymkhana Mounted Sports, 5-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 31m.; Sun sets, 6h. 23m.; High water, 9-24m., 9-34a.; Low water, 2-40m., 3-37a.

Thursday, October 8.—Bombay Steam Navigation Company, Home Street, 4 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 31m.; Sun sets, 6h. 23m. High water, 10-4m., 10-27a.; Low water, 3-36m., 4-16a.

Friday, October 9.—Adjourned meeting of University Senate re the Proposed Examination Hall, 5-45 p. m. Bombay City Police Club, Quadrille party, Town Hall, 9-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h 31m.; Sun sets, 6h. 22m.; High water, 10-54m., 11-15a.; Low water, 4-26m. 4-54a.

GANDHARVA MAHAVIDYALAYA.—The opening ceremony of the Bombay branch of the Gandharva Mahavidyalaya (Academy of Indian Music), Lahore, will take place on the Vijava Dushami Day, to-day at Sir Mangaldas House, Girgaum Back Road, at 8 a.m. (B. T.) Shrimat Paramahansa Parivrajakacharya Shri Shankar Jaganath Teerthaswami Shankaracharya, Jugannathpuri Govardhanmath, will preside.

DEPRESSED CLASSES MISSION.—A public meeting to be held of the depressed classes, and their sympathisers is to be held at 9 a.m. to-day, in front of the D. C. Mission School at Agripada, Byculla, (Improvement Trust Chawl C) when the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar will preside and Mrs. Stanley Reed will distribute prizes and clothes to the pupils. The programme consists of (1) Preliminary speeches, (2) resolution of thanks to H. E. the Governor and Miss Clarke for their sympathy with the Misson, (3) resolution of condolence to H. H. the Gaikwar, and (4) distribution of prizes, clothes and sweets to the children.

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By kind permission of Lt Colonel J. Sarjant V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Rly. Vols, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. T. H. Maloy, Bandmaster commencing at 5-30 p m, to-day.

March	Unter die Soldaten	Fahrbach
Overture	Isabella	Surpe
Dream Picture...	The Phantom Brigade...	Middleton
Selection	Oester Songs	Godfrey
Valse.....	Morgenblatter	Gung'l
Highland Patrol.	Wee Macgreegor	Amers
Selection	Girls of Gottenberg	Ivan Caryll
Two Step	Anona	V Grey

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

SUIT AGAINST THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Consignment of Bales of Cotton.

On Saturday, on the Original Side of the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Knight delivered his final judgment in the suit of Lallubhai Govindji against Mr. R. D. Setna, Official Assignee, and the G. I. P. Railway Company. The suit was brought by the plaintiff firm to recover possession of 97 bales of cotton, or their value, consigned to plaintiffs in April 1907 by the firm of Thackersey Dhanji, now insolvent.

His Lordship had, in an interlocutory judgment delivered in August last, which was noticed in these columns, found that it was not shown that the consignments of the cotton bales were specially appropriated to the plaintiffs; that the sums of Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 4,000 were advanced, but they were not advanced on the security of the bales; and that no fraud was proved against the plaintiffs. Besides the issues tried, plaintiffs had raised another which asserted that, by local custom, railway receipts possessed the character of documents of title. Evidence on this contentious point was postponed by his Lordship's direction, and his Lordship reserved his findings on the remaining issues until it had been tried.

On the case being called on for further hearing, counsel for defendant argued that the findings already recorded were decisive of the suit, and that the issue as to custom was not now relevant. His Lordship thought that the argument was well founded. For although it should now be found that by mercantile custom in Bombay, railway receipts were documents of title, it would still be impossible to hold that the transfer of these documents to the plaintiffs conveyed any right over the goods to them save the rights of an agent. Every thing in these cases turned upon the intention of the parties. His Lordship cited several decisions in point and proceeded to say that, in the present case, he had found that there was no specific appropriation of the cotton to the plaintiffs, but only a consignment to them of goods on a general account. Whatever, therefore, might be the trade value of the railway receipts, even although it should be proved that local usage placed these documents on the same footing as bills of lading, it could avail them nothing. The mere transfer of such documents to them gave them no right over the goods greater than that of an agent, unless it was the intention of the consignors to vest in them some kind of property therein; and in finding that there was no specific appropriation of the goods to the advances given to Dhanji, his Lordship had implied that there was no such intention. As, therefore, the learned counsel for the defence had argued, the findings of fact recorded were decisive of the case, his Lordship proceeded to dispose of it. His Lordship found on the remaining issues that the plaintiffs were entitled to rank as creditors of the firm; that the consignors were entitled to stop the goods, etc. The result was that the suit was dismissed with costs throughout, save that plaintiffs were entitled to their costs on issue 5 from defendant No. 1. Defendant No. 2 was entitled to separate costs.

THE OILSEED TRADE IN BOMBAY.

In the Bombay High Court, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod has delivered his final judgment in the case of N. Joachimson and others, trading in the name of Messrs, Worman and Co., who sued through their attorney, Mr. Emil Schumacher, the firm of Meghji Valabhdas, to recover Rs. 2,893, with interest, in respect of two consignments of seed, sold through Worman and Co. Mr Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji and Romer, appeared for the plaintiffs. The Hon. Mr. M. R. Jardine, Advocata-General, instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Patel, appeared for the defendant firm.

At the conclusion, his Lordship said the defendant was unlucky in having such high allowances awarded against him; but there was nothing to show that those 300 tons of the two consignments were not adjudicated upon on their merits. After commenting on the arguments, Mr. Justice Macleod proceeded to state that a little forethought might have obviated this unfortunate litigation. It was most important that when parties entered into commercial transactions, on terms rendered to writing, they should be held bound to the plain meaning of the words of the contract. There could be no difficulty in drawing up a contract for business of this kind which clearly defined the rights and liabilities of the parties, without introducing technical or mercantile terms, which might involve differences of opinion as to their construction. In the course of his findings on the issues, the Judge remarked, that the goods were surveyed by arbitrators, according to the terms of the contract sued on, in which were included the terms of the Incorporated Oilseeds Association contract. Defendant's instructions were carried out.

His Lordship, in giving his final judgment on Friday last, said the effect of his order on the findings was quite clear, the suit was for money for agency work, but it turned out that plaintiffs had made certain profits. If plaintiffs maintained their character as agents, they should bring in profits; but they maintained as being purchasers. Therefore, the defendant had to elect, whether he would treat the plaintiffs as purchasers or agent; he preferred to treat them as purchasers; then, "a fortiori," the plaintiffs were guilty of breach of trust. They had not done what they were deputed to do, but sold on their own account. Therefore, if considered as purchasers, money which they had spent in paying allowances, were spent on their own account as purchasers and not recoverable under the guarantee clause. Plaintiffs could not, as purchasers, pay what they claimed under guarantee. Defendant had elected to treat plaintiffs as purchasers, the result was, what was spent by the plaintiffs was spent on their own account. Cases cited by counsel for the plaintiffs were inapplicable. On the issues, the defendant was entitled to have the suit dismissed, or to have an account from the plaintiffs. He had elected to have it dismissed. Therefore, the suit was dismissed. Costs should follow event; specially so, as plaintiffs were guilty of breach of trust for a misrepresentation. Plaintiffs to pay defendant costs of the suit, including costs of supplemental written statement; defendant to be at liberty to withdraw Rs. 4,000.

SUIT FOR PROPERTY.

Receiver's Right.

In the High Court, Appellate Side, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton disposed of, in second appeal, a case in which Gopilal Manilal, Nazir, District Court of Ahmedabad, sued (in his capacity as receiver of the estate of the firm of Ranchhod Savchand) Kalidas Umed and four others, original defendants and respondents, for the sale-proceeds of the property which was sold in execution of a decree. Mr. L. A. Shah appeared for the appellant, and the Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Parekh and Mr. T. R. Desai represented the respondents. The facts of the case were that two brothers, Ramchand and Tribhowandas, sons of Savchand, formed a joint family business under the name of Ramchand Savchand and dealt largely in grain and seeds. Ramchand died many years ago and Tribhowandas carried on the business. As the result of speculation, in which heavy losses were incurred, the firm became heavily indebted, and being pressed by their creditors, Tribhowandas entered into a compromise with some of his creditors and executed a trust deed by which he purported to vest all the assets of the firm and his property in four trustees for the benefit of all his creditors, but stipulating that the trustees should give him a house to live in. The defendants had not consented to the deed and filed suits and got decrees against Tribhowandas and his sons, and obtained decrees in execution of which the house and other property were attached and obtained an order for their sale. The contest in this case was between the two claimants as to the sale-proceeds of the property which was sold in execution of the decree.

The original suit was decided by the First Class Subordinate Judge of Ahmedabad, who rejected the plaintiff's claim. In appeal, the Assistant Judge of Ahmedabad reversed the decree of the Court of first instance, and passed a decree in favour of the plaintiff. Against this decision, an appeal was admitted into the High Court, and their Lordships observed that the ground on which they agree with the Subordinate Judge was that the plaintiff as receiver came into Court with the allegation that certain property belonging to the trustee had been sold wrongfully in execution of the decree and that to the sale-proceeds arising from that Court sale he, that is, the Receiver representing the body of creditors, was exclusively entitled, Whether he accepts the sale as legal and valid and binding upon the body of creditors, or whether he repudiates the sale, it is difficult to gather from the pleadings in the Court below. Their Lordships said whichever view they take, whether the sale is accepted or not, the respondents were on the horns of a dilemma. If the property was rightfully sold by the appellant in execution of his decree, then the proceeds of the sale became the assects properly and legally realised in execution of the decree. Section 295 of the Civil Procedure Code must apply. In that case, the plaintiff must be bound by the provisions of that section. If, on the other hand, the sale is not binding upon the respondents, i. e., if it was an invalid or illegal sale, because the property sold did not belong to the judgment debtor of the present appellant, but that it belonged to the body of creditors represented by the Receiver, who is plaintiff in the suit, then the only right which the Receiver has, as plaintiff, is to the property. The Receiver has no right whatever to the proceeds of the wrongful sale. The question so far as the proceeds of the sale are concerned is between the competing decree holders and the purchaser of the property. But so for as the respondent is concerned, he has no

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

THE BOYCOTT AND THE PUJAS.

THE "ENGLISHMAN":—With the advent of the Pujas the preaching of the pernicious boycott has begun again, and we hear of meetings both in Calcutta and its suburbs and in the moffussil at which this or that National or local statesman exhorts his hearers to show their intense love for their country by rigorously boycotting British goods. The meetings are all more or less in the same form, and the speaker generally ends with the demand that all present should go forth and "induce" their neighbours to adopt the boycott. Then the meeting gets to its feet and solemnly renews the "Swadeshi" vow. Sometimes, generally when the police are present, people are warned not to go beyond the law, but, as often as not, it is pointed out that social ostracism is not illegal, and that the very best means of bringing people who will buy British goods to reason is by making them "huqua pani band," or by outcasting them altogether. Those who know India are well aware that a man outcasted is a man deprived of social dignity. He and his family lose all their position and dignity and become pariahs. The law itself can hardly provide so terrible a punishment as this. Many families in Bengal and Eastern Bengal have already suffered in this way, and it is undoubtedly the desire of the boycotters to make every use of the weapon which the social system of the country has placed in their hands. At one time, of course, other forms of terrorism were also practised. Physcial intimidation was used by bodies of young men, calling themselves National Volunteers, and we had story after story of cloth snatched away from purchasers and shops destroyed. This physical intimidation has by no means altogether ceased, and if we hear less of it it is because the police have at last begun to interfere, but they cannot interfere with the other form of terrorism, and the agitators are clever and subtle enough to realise the fact and make the most of it.

Now, the boycott is an eminently disloyal form of activity. We all know how it, originated as the result of a spiteful resolution passed at the Calcutta Town Hall by a meeting packed with schoolboys. Those who passed the resolution were hardly aware that it would come to anything but presently organisations sprang into existence with the object of forcibly preventing the sale of British goods. Violence was resorted to, both in Calcutta and the moffussil. Money was obtained somehow. The loyal classes were taken by surprise and being unorganised were unable to make any headway against the subtle Calcutta brains behind the movement. Then presently the movement slipped out of the hands of those who were attempting to guide it. Less subtle but more daring men took it up. The boycott meetings resolved themselves into something worse. Open and most flagrant sedition was preached, and supported by certain Calcutta newspapers people went about urging all Indians to arm themselves and drive the English out of the country. Many so-called gymnasia became schools of arms. Secret societies were formed. The rest is the history of to-day, a history of murder and outrage, so that at times one has wondered whether the country was still under British administration.

It is true that at the present moment the new Pujas open on an outlook a little more promising than it has been since 1905. Thanks to recent police activity the seditionists are for the time being cowed, and honest men are the bolder. But it was the boycott which led to the present trouble and here is the boycott being preached again. It is not an economic movement. It originated in spite. Babu Surendranath Bannerjee is at the head of the movement. He has frequently protested his love for constitutional methods, and we will credit him with honesty. But we cannot credit him with wisdom, and so long as he allows himself to be associated with the movement and, indeed, to take an active part in it, so long will others, who do not care for constitutional methods, make use of his name and authority to further their own nefarious ends. For there ought to be no mistake about the boycott. It is as much "swadeshi" as people who throw bombs are patriots. But the two words "swadeshi" and boycott are often cunningly mixed one with the other, so that many people are misled as to their respective uses and meanings. The ordinary Indian in the street is as misled as the remote writer in Fleet Street, so that when he speaks of a man as a "swadeshiwallah" he means a disloyalist.

HOARDING AS AN OBSTACLE TO DEVELOPMENT.

THE "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE":—Sir Ernest Cable has recently drawn attention to the hoarded wealth of India and to the evil effects of this withdrawal of capital from industrial enterprise, so that it becomes a sterilising instead of a fructifying influence. This is no new comment—we remarked some time ago upon the inadequate development of the mineral resources of India. Her production of pig iron, for intance, is less than that of Japan, only two-thirds that of China. "After 150 years of British Rule," wrote Mr. Justice Ranade, sixteen years ago, "the iron resources of India remain undeveloped, and the country pays about ten crorec of rupees yearly for its iron supply." And why? For lack of fuel. Fourteen tons of charcoal are required to produce of one ton of iron; how can any forests bear the strain of a large iron industry? Mr. Ball's "Economic Geology" says, that with a judicious system of forest conservancy native furnaces might be supported by great forest, for jungle fires already destroy much more fuel than the charcoal burners could consume. Doubtless, but as there is no forest conservancy that can prevent these fires, so their "pabulum" cannot be counted upon for melting purposes. Charcoal if out of the question; without coal there can be no iron industry worth the name, and the coal must be near the iron.

"The need of proximity to sea or railway, and abundance of coal and of limestone (as flux)," said Mr. Justice Ranade, "limit the possibilities of successful Indian manufacture of iron to a few favoured regions." These are the fields of Raniganj, Hazaribagh and Chanda, in which and elsewhere, something has been done, but not enough. "The resources of iron and coal that have been discovered are not utilised by us to the full extent. It will be ti ne enough to complain when we have done our best with the existing fields." The difficulty, Mr. Ranade said is not lack of capital; hoarding has caused "the virtual destruction of nearly 450 crores of wealth." That he stated to be the amount of bullion imports that had disappeared between 1834 and 1890; which "proves that nearly eight crores of rupees may be each year turned to capital account if we were only resolved so to use it." Here, as we have said, is scope for a true "Swadeshi."

Mr. Ranade admitted that the Government does its part, to some extent. The services of the Geological Survey "can never be over-estimated:" much has been spent upon experiment, much on subsidies to companies, and the Government Departments have given these companies their custom. But he says that this policy has been followed with "oscillations of purpose," resulting in failures which have discouraged enterprise. "The failures were due:—(i) to the smallness of the capital and the poverty of the private companies, (ii) to the scarcity and heavy cost of good fuel, (iii) to inaccessibility in respect of railway or sea communication, (iv) to the oscillations of purpose shown by the Government, which made them impatient of good results. (v) to want of skill and good management, and (vi) to the delays caused by red-tape, and the unwillingness of Government to subsidise or to guarantee interests during the experimental period of the concern." Longer periods of concession, loans of money, guarantee of interest, guarantee of "continuous and certain demand for their produce at fixed prices"; these are what even a man like Mr. Justice Ranade demands of the Indian taxpayer for India's industrial development. If the case is really so, it is hopeless to expect all this from any Government, and so long as wealth is hoarded instead of being employed in fructifying enterprises it seems equally hopless to look for development to private capital.

THESE DEVILISH INVENTIONS.

THE "INDIA nDAILY NEWS."—In the three words which adorn the head of this article Sir James B. Smith of Chifford Park, Stirling describes the motor-car of the present day; and his attitude of mind is merely representative of a large section of the population of Great Britain. In this modern age of compromise and moderation Sir J. B. Smith strikes a peculiarly virile note. "I would do," he writes, "as the Turks have done—not permit a single motor-car running on ordinary roads to be made or to be brought into the country, or, alternatively make it criminal for any one to be found in possession of an engine-propelled vehicle for public roads capable of being driven at a greater speed than ten miles and hour. This is quite prettily drastic. The only comment one can suggest is that if there should be a Draconian law anywhere, let it be a Draconian law all round. Let us find out what the unregenerate Turk did with respect to the manufacture of cracked armour-plate and how they treated the Directors, ex-Directors and everybody else connected with such a firm, innocent or guilty, forwards and backwards, two or three generations! Sir James Smith, of course, had nothing to do with the Ayrshire Foundry at the time of the stern-plate incident; but the fact that things did go wrong, should surely prompt him to more charitable judgments of other people and their little sins! Nevertheless, Sir James is interesting as possessing a type of mind which just at present is very very excited over the abuse of motor-cars. And undeniably, a certain excess of temper seems excusable, when something built like a rhinceros, with a noise like a tornado, rushes past at forty miles an hour and leaves behind it an atmosphere like that of Egypt during the time when Moses was making himself unpleasant to Pharoah. It is inevitable if one survives—that one feels a little annoyed. And even if the car belongs to an insolvent Company or a needy Doctor, or if the chauffeur gets with difficulty twenty-two shillings a week, one is apt to feel that one is being trampled upon and tyrannised over by the hated capitalist system; or the trusts; or some unspeaskably revolting Money King. One does not shoot the chauffeur, of course. They only do that in Italy or in Marie Gorelli's transpontine romances. But one feels very much as though one would like to do so. When motor-cars first sprang into noteriety they evoked just such an outburst of indignation as they are doing at present. But the outcry died down. It is curious that it is now reviving and with considerably argumented force. When a paper like the "Nation" prints every week a list of motor-car fatalities, and when all the world, his aunt and his toothless grandpapa are writing fierce letters to the Press, and when even the counter-attraction afforded by the Eucharist Procession does not tempt them away to the even more congenial pursuit of abusing somebody else's religion; when these people write, one may feel tolerably certain that the public temperature has risen to some considerable height. The "Nation's" "butcher bill" is not a very long one, but there is plenty of incident in it:—

Monday, Sept. 7th: Mr. Coxon, motor cyclist collides with car which runs away. He died on the following day.
Non-conformist minister killed by a motor-car in Ireland.
A motor-car driver fined £10 and license suspended one year for killing two people.
Tuesday, Child (5 years old) killed in Leeds.
Sept. 8th: Child (7 years old) killed in Worcester.
Wednesday Sept 9th to Saturday, Sept. 12th } No accidents.

Of course, the "Nation" does not put it in a tabular form like this, because the absence of bloodshed in the latter part of the week would be too cheering to the spirit of the reader. It puts it all one big paragraph in which the bar redness of Wednesday to Saturdasy is decently veiled in a criticism of Monday's judgment. We do not wish to make light of the distressing tragedies outlined above nor of the callous brutality of a few roadhogs among motorists. But surely if nowadays with the enormous extension of the use of motor-cars, industrial and others, there are only four fatal accidents in the three kingdoms in one of the busisest touring months of the year, then there cannot be very much wrong with the bulk of motorists, and the public suffer no great increase in the risk of sudden deaths. It would be hard to reduce the death-rate very much below what it is at present, and we believe the Automobile Association would be doing better work in other directions. For instance, there is the motorist's face. An individual on three hundred rupees a month has merely to step into a moter-car and he at once assumes the aspect of a Czar of all the Russias surveying the most insignificant portion of his kingdom. Now this is just what the pedestrian public hates and hatred is a much more potent spur to political action than the longest of "butcher's bills." For after all, when a man is dead, his relatives inherit his fortunes and forget him. But a man who is driven to frantic hatred by the unintentionally supercilious stare of his neighbour in a motor-car will probably be blasted in the dearest corner of his self-respect by that same stare to-morrow, and the day after and the day after that. If the Association gets to work, and rebuilds its members motor-car faces it will be doing some really solid and useful work. If motorists looks like human beings, they will be treated as such. But if they continue, like the Lotus Laters, to "loll like gods upon the car together careless of mankind"; then mankind will probably resent the attitude in its usual irrational but irresistible fashion.

THE recent railway accident near Dijon, in which an officer, named Major Ballett, was killed in a first-class compartment, and a M. Dessertraux, in the same carriage was badly injured, has given rise to a curious law suit. M. Dessertraux claims damages from the railway company, but the company refuses to pay because M. Dessertraux was travelling in a first-class carriage with a third-class ticket. He did so to be with Major Ballett, whom he knew. The company claims that, as no third-class passengers were injured, M. Dessertraux has no right to any damages, as if he had been travelling in the class for which he took his ticket he would have escaped injury.

THE FESTIVAL OF THE LUCKY TENTH.

The Dassera.

TO-DAY comes to an end the well-known Hindu festival of nine nights called the "Navratri," with the still more solemn feast called "Dassera" or "Vijyadasami," meaning "the tenth day of the month dedicated to success." This is one of the four or five days of the year which are considered always lucky, and in special omens are required to be taken to find out whether they are lucky or not. Hence Hindus, and following them some Parsis and Mahomedans also, inaugurate any work of difficulty on this auspicious day, because they think anything commenced in an auspicious moment will thrive and come to a good end. The opinion about the auspiciousness of this day has been formed in the course of time by several great and successful exploits being achieved on this day. Ram, the great Hindu hero and demi-god, whose achievements form the theme of their extremely popular epic of Ramayan, is said to have commenced his memorable war against Ravan, who carried away his wife Sita on this day, and to have subsequently conquered him also on the same day. Bali conquered his brother Sugru, the monkey king, on this auspicious day. The great victory of the five Pandu brothers over the Kavraos, so celebrated everywhere because it is immortalised in the epic of the Mahabharat, also occurred on this day. No wonder then that a day hallowed by such strong associations of good luck in the minds of the religious Hindus should come to be looked upon as always lucky, and that they should like to commence their own little struggles in life on such a day. The warlike peoples among the Hindus, especially the Rajputs and Mahrattas, chose this particular day to commence their warlike operations, and set out on incursions against their enemy. A very good reason for this selection was that by the time this festival occurs the rains of the previous four months have entirely ceased and communication between various parts of the country which had necessarily been interrupted on account of the rains is again restored and the country becomes fit again for the operations of armies. Hence the Mahrattas in the heyday of their military glory always selected this lucky tenth of the month of "Aso" for setting out of their capitals and camps on their notorious plundering raids of which the people stood in so much awe, and from which they usually enjoyed a respite during the monsoon. Even now the Mahratta chiefs attach great importance to this festival, during which they hold grand military shows of all their troops which march out as if bent on incursions as of yore.

Indeed, among the Rajputs this whole festival of Navratri and Dassera is sacred to the god of war, and the chief worship during these ten days is that of the sword. The double-edged "Khanda" or scimitar is naturally held in great veneration by these was like people, and during this festival it is removed from the hall of arms and "pooja" is offered to it by the chief and his courtiers in various ways till this tenth day, when it is again relegated to the armoury. The Rajput prince or chief commences the lucky tenth with a visit to his spiritual guide and receives his blessings. Carpets and tents are prepared in an open place where the guns are sent, and in the afternoon with his retainers he repairs to this sham field of Mars, worships the "shami" tree, and returns amidst a discharge of guns. It is usual to kill buffaloes on this occasion, and the poor animals are led out and decapitated, the chief giving the first blow. This is also common among Mahrattas who claim Rajput descent. This inhuman custom is now exciting horror among the milder Hindus, who petition Rajput and Mahratta rajahs to put a stop to it. Not so long before British Rule was firmly established the still more barbarous custom prevailed in some parts of sacrificing young Brahmans on this occasion, as Malcolm has shown in his paper before the Bombay Literary Society. At Poona human sacrifices were offered on this occasion of the Dassera as late as the middle of the eighteenth century under the first Peshwas, till Balaji Baji put a stop to this barbarity.

This Dassera festival is noted for its connection with the horse, which highly useful domestic animal is worshipped on this day. The warlike origin of this festival explains this connection with the horse, who is really a great implement of war. The Rajput washes his horse on this day and marks his forehead with a red line and garlands his neck with yellow flowers. Sometimes a goat or sheep is sacrificed to him and its blood is sprinkled over his head and he is made to set one of its feet on the body of the sacrificed animal. This veneration of the horse is very old, and is found in some of the old Hindu sacred books. The horse is the carrier of the gods Indra and Surya of the sun, and Vishnu will appear on his last incarnation mounted on a horse. Hence the worship of these gods in part descends also upon the horse who carries them. To-day most of the horses belonging to Hindus and also to some Parsis and Mahomedans will be decorated with flowers, and will be seen going about garlanded. They will also be fed on sweet-meats, especially on a pudding made of wheat flour and butter.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

MYSORE S. AND M. COMPANY.

The fifteenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Mysore Mill Company, Limited, was held on Saturday afternoon at Henshaw's Buildings, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, Mr. V. S. Rodrigues presided.

The following is the directors' report:—The directors beg to submit their annual report and the audited accounts for the year ended 29th February 1908. The nett earnings of the Company for the period under review amount to Rs. 35,394-6-9, which sum has been transferred to the credit of the depreciation fund account. Trade conditions showed no improvement during the year, and the result which has been achieved has been due in the main to the policy of improving the machinery, which the directors are steadily pursuing and which promises to yield still more satisfactory results in the future. Their only regret is that they are not able to spend more freely in this direction, having only the year's earnings to fall back upon for this purpose. With larger funds at their disposal far more satisfactory results would most assuredly have followed. The year's improvements consisted in overhauling some further machines and the addition of two new roving frames and one intermediate frame to your property. The cost of these improvements and additions, amounting to Rs. 23,388-6-1, has been debited to the depreciation fund account.

The directors' report was adopted Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas retired by rotation, but was re-elected and Messrs Cursetjee Cowasjee Dalal and Atmaram Balcrustna Kirtikar were re-appointed auditors.

THE DHRANGADRA MILLS CO.

A meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held on Saturday afternoon at the office of Mr. M. B. Chothia, Solicitor, 57 Esplanade Road Fort, Bombay Mr. Dosabhai Dhunjibhai Desai presided. The following special resolution which was passed at the general meeting of the shareholders, held on the 23rd September 1908, was confirmed.

"That in the Articles of Association of the Company and the schedule A annexed thereto wherever the word "Bhagwandas Magonbhai and Dosabhai Dhunjibhai Desai occur the same be delted and in their place the word "Dosabhai Dhunjibhai Desai, Maneklal Ghelabhai and Sorabshaw Munchershaw be substituted rnd wherever the word Dosabhai B. Maganbhai and Co.," occur in the said Article and the said schedule the same be delected and in their place the words "Dosabhai S. Maneklal and Co., be substituted."

THE WEATHER

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, OCTOBER 3.

The Bay Monsoon has given nearly general rain in Lower Burma and local rain in North-East India, excluding Bihar, where the weather has been dry with moderate to heavy cloud in both areas.

Few isolated falls have occurred in South India. Skies are moderately clouded in the North-East of the Peninsula and Upper Burma.

In all other parts of the country skies are practically clear in the Peninsula; humidity is in defect at many stations, but in Rajputana and parts of the Punjab it is still in excess.

The principal amounts of rainfall are:—Tavoy, one and a half inches; Moulmein and Cassimbazar, three; Cherrapoonjee and Begra, two; Dhubri, one; Narayanganj and Balasore and Cuttack, one and a half; Bangalore and Kodaikanal, three-quarters; Madura, two.

Temperature is generally in defect in Rajputana and Upper India.

Forecast—Nearly general rain is probable in Lower Burma and local rain in North-East India.

SIMLA, OCTOBER 4.

Sunday.—There has been a large decrease of rainfall and cloud in North-East India and only isolated falls of rain occurred in Eastern Bengal, Assam, and south of the province of Bengal, while in the rest of the province the weather was dry.

In Burma rain has fallen on all the coast stations and locally in the interior. Local showers occurred in the interior of the South of India and cloud increased over the greater part of the Peninsula. Skies are still clear in North-West of the line joining Bombay and Darjeeling.

The principal amounts of rainfall are:—Moulmein and Diamond Island, 2 inches; Akyab, Toungoo and False Point, 1 1-2 inches; and Bangalore, 1-2 an inches.

Forecast—Nearly general rain is probable in Lower Burma and local rain in Upper Burma, Assam and South India.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla	Esplanade	Fort	Colaba.
	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts
Previously registered.....	73·01	70·09	70·12	52·70
Sunday, 4th October.....	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Total.....	73·01	70·00	70·12	52·70
Up to same date last year...	92·74	97·17	98·22	99·52

CUMBALLA HILL.

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld.

October 1.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1906.	Corpdg Total 1907.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In cts.
Cumballa Hill...	0·00	66·47	47·08	90·62

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following is the list of total rainfall gauged during the week ending Saturday, 26th Sept. 1908:—

	In. cts.			In. cts.
Bandora	69	93	Wadhwan	...
Panjoo	50	38	Dabhoe	40 27
Valsurana	44	65	Savalia	37 34
Palghur	71	73	Godhra	39 9
Gholwad	43	40	Patri	26 42
Daman	76	78	Limkheri	35 46
Bulsar	71	46	Dohad	21 29
Nausari	53	28	Amargarh	30 30
Surat	44	61	Rajpardi	22 57
Kim	36	27	Nagda	14 56
Broach	29	73	Bardoli	38 55
Baroda	34	66	Nandbar	58 51
Mahmadabad	32	84	Nardana	17 38
Ahmedabad	31	14		13 79
Viramzam	26	17		

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 3RD OCTOBER, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 3rd October, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear over the whole division. Humidity is in excess in the central districts, but is normal or in defect elsewhere. Maximum temperature is normal in the East Punjab and is low over the rest of the division, but the minimum is generally equal to the average. Winds are westerly to north-westerly.

The United Provinces. Skies are practically clear. The moisture in the air has decreased and is new either equal to or below the average. Temperature is normal. Winds are westerly to northerly.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear and humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is lower than usual over the whole division but the minimum is equal to the average. Winds are north-easterly at Jacobabad and westerly to north-westerly elsewhere.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear over nearly the whole division. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air and temperature is normal. Winds are south-westerly to northerly.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect and temperature is equal to the average. Winds are westerly to northerly.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average and temperature is normal. Winds are northerly to easterly.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in Hyderabad, but have cleared in the Deccan. Humidity is normal or in defect and temperature is equal to the average except for a defect in the minimum in the North Bombay Deccan. Winds are westerly to northerly.

General Remarks.—Pressure has again risen and the only area wher it is still in defect is the North Madras Coast, while an area of high pressure has appeared in Sind, the Cutch and North Gujarat.

Weather continues fine over nearly the whole of the reporting area.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist Bombay.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 3rd October was 29·23 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 10 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

WOMEN AND TIPPING.

Tipping in France is becoming as great a problem as it is in England, writes a lady correspondent. It is impossible to extract the least amount of amusement or conviviality out of a tour in the Auvergnes or to the Normandy plages if money filters through the fingers at a rate which almost doubles the day's expenses. To have to plunge the hand into the pocket continually was not a French habit of bygone days. Servants were willing to perform the petits soins required of them voluntarily without looking for large rewards out of all proportion to the services rendered. To wait upon their masters, guests was regarded as part of the day's duties. Nowadays, the French servant has as keen a vision with regard to the main chance as has her counterpart in England. Tipping at country houses has reached such a pitch that those who spend much of the autumn en visite are in despair. Formerly it was only the English who were supposed to throw away their money. To be lavish was to beteken a weakness for British manners and customs. According to the latest ideas, however, the extravagance of our standard in this country has been reached, and an Englishwoman who attempted to make a round of visits in French chateaux would find her foreign friends' hospitality every whit as expensive as visiting is at home. She is probably met at the station by a carriage of some description. On leaving, the same coachman conducts her back again. If her hostess drives or actually accompanies her there would be little reason even to slip a few francs into the groom's hand unless he took charge of her luggage, when, with the memory still green of sundry drives during her stay, she possibly finds a moment in which to give him his pourboire.

HIGH PIECES.

For a two or three days visit, a French girl would consider that a five-franc piece to the coachman or groom was expected of her. She would also give five francs to the femme de chambre and possibly another silver piece of the same value to the lady's maid who helped her to fasten her gown or do her hair, whether her hostess sent her own maid to attend on her young friend, or whether—as is often the case in a relative's house—one of the other guests lent her own attendant before she herself required her services. As in England, an unmarried woman seldom feels called upon to tip the butler. If the valet de chambre has done any special service, it would of course be returned, and a small douceur would be given, but under ordinary circumstances only the maid-servants expect a little cadeau on leaving. At a small country house, where a single guest is entertained at a time, the tipping rate—at its lowest—is usually calculated on the system of ten sous per night, whilst in a large chateau double that sum would be given. A minimum of several francs is, of course fixed as a starting point, few French women attempting to give less than four or five francs for even a couple of days' visit. For a stay of three weeks, the usual course is to present the femme de chambre with any amount from 12·50 to 15f. Lengthy visits such as this are, however usually paid to relations when a different plan is followed. The nearer the relationship the higher and more numerous, as a rule the tips. An old lady who might pay state visits of four or five days at a time to her married daughters would be careful to leave a good impression behind her, and in her role of belle-mere recompense her son in-law's menage somewhat highly for the extra trouble she might give. Ten francs to the femme de chambre de same to the cook—if an old servant—and another ten francs to the valet de chambre would in all probability clear off her responsibilities with regard to the indoor servants. The coachman would, however, also expect his ten or twelve francs, while in such a case as that in which her gendre possessed a yacht and a motor the ship's crew and the chauffeur would in all certainty receive their douceurs en equally liberal lines. Housemaids in France do not, perhaps, perform so many small services as they do in England. The first dejeuner is, of course, served in each bedroom, but cafe-au-lait or chaeolate and rolls and butter are not more troublesome to bring up than is the apparatus for the early cups of ten in an English house. Although the service has improved greatly in France during the past few years there are still houses where a guest may find her room untouched at six o'clock in the evening, and hot water—except in very large houses—is not brought up with the same regularity before each meal. The drill of lighting candles on the dressing-table, putting out the dinner and night toilettes, and tidying the room is, besides, not quite so punctiliously attended to as it is in this country.

THE WIDENING OF THE STRAND.

["Apparet domus int us et atria longa patescunt."]

Who, that undertakes a journey
From the haunt of the attorney—
Temple Bar—and travels westward to the "Grand"
Can behold without a spasm
Authorised iconoclasm
Making havoc of the idols of the Strand?

Gone the gay arcade of Lowther—
We may hear no longer now there
Mimic music—for the realm of salesmen bland
Humming-tops and penny flutes is
Given over unto Coutts's,
Which is shortly to migrate across the Strand.

They have moved the scents of Rimmel,
And a sausage-shop—ach, Himmel!—
Is a modern importation to the land;
If the County Council urges
They may even banish Burgess
And the redolent anchovy from the Strand.

Now the hansom—once a prowler—
Like an ordinary "growler,"
Must demurely take its turn upon a stand;
You may even see a shelter
Where the traffic, helter-skelter,
Surges past the Cecil exit to the Strand.

Did the bust of Shakespeare glory
When, from French's upper story,
Patient crowds at the Lyceum pit it scanned?—
"Transis gloria"—for French's,
And the hard Lyceum benches,
Are become as ancient history of the Strand.

And the lane where once we wandered,
And our pence absurdly squandered
Over volumes dust-begrimed and secondhand—
Gone, alas!—with "Simpson's Chop-house,"
And with Attenborough's pop-house,
That displayed its triple emblem to the Strand.

Yet for those who love its pavement
There is still a sweet enslavement,
An attraction as of children to the sand;
'Tis a something past defining,
Like the famous T of Twining,
Still unsever'd, and inherent in the Strand.

G. H.

AT

Parry, Smith & Co's.

A Safety Razor Sale.

AN

Unprecedent Offer

TO THE

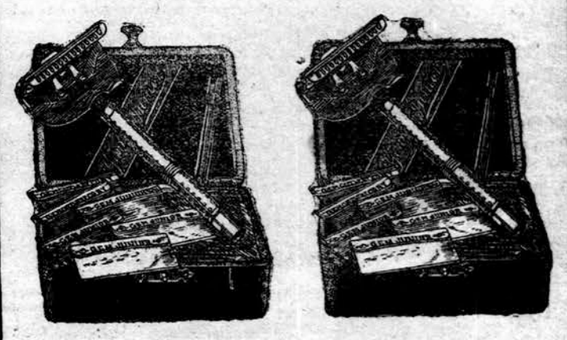
Men of Bombay.

AN

Opportunity for Every Man to know the Delight

OF A

Perfect Shave.



THE "GEM JUNIOR" SET

Consists of one handle, one stropping attachment, one silvered-nickel frame and seven keen razorsteel blades, complete in leather covered case with snap clasp.

PRICE, COMPLETE,

Rs. 5

CASH OR V.-P.-P.

MANUFACTURER'S GUARANTEE WITH EVERY SET.

THERE ARE MANY SAFETY RAZORS

BUT THERE IS ONLY ONE

Gem

AND THAT IS THE

"Gem Junior."

Parry, Smith & Co.,

OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER, **BOMBAY.**

SPORTING NEWS.

RACING.

Poona Ninth Extra Meeting.

MR. GALSTAUN'S DOUBLE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCTOBER 4.

The Ninth Extra Meeting at Poona was as well attended, and attracted as many runners as did the previous one. Though the course is now very fast, but the weather is unpleasantly hot during the afternoon and the large numbers present found the racing fairly evenly divided between punters and bookmakers. Though Mr. Galstaun has not been present and has had none too much luck, he made up for it on this occasion when with Windy and Our State he brought off two good 'coups'.

The Bheema Plate, a two mile hurdle race, with which the card opened found but three left in and the least fancied of them got home at the finish. Some enquiry had previously been made into Lord Boyne's running and after this win something mere was said, though nothing serious can be expected to come of it.

No less than seventeen started for the Small Winners' Plate when betting was very open, Rufus and Fairfield claiming most of the money. It was a great race, Happy Land, as expected, being done with at the bend where Rufus and Sabah came up. At the distance all looked over for Rajput, but Gafal came at him and in a desperate finish claimed a neck verdict though this was greatly to the surprise of the majority who thought Rajput had won.

A fine race was seen in the New Lawn Plate when a run on Windy brought him to an equal favourite with Coquette. The latter was unable to take her usual lead, Zotique and St. Patrick keeping her company, and when the bend was reached Windy came up. Windy went away down the straight looking all over a winner, but when nearing the post Forfeit very nearly pipped her.

Sixteen started for the Chinchwad Plate, Jehangir a warm favourite from Meazer. Those who made the early running were not in the finish and when Jehangir came he found the weight a bit too much. Meazer coming into the lead fairly easily stayed the outsider, Desert King, out. Somewhat of an upset occurred in the Closed Race when Ashanti Gold was made favourite. St. Michael getting well away took a substantial lead, and when the better fancied ones came they were held safe.

In the Stand Plate of a mile and a half, Hunting Horn and Sugar Apple were all the rage till a great rush came on Our State. Dirty Boy made the running for his stable companion to the six furlongs where Sugar Apple went away. In the straight, however, Our State made his run and held them all fairly easily.

Lastly the Karjat Plate in which Salamic was thought quite the good thing of the day though a strong call came for Fantom keeping the former at an acceptable price. Once Salamic got well out of the gate it was all practically over, though Plassey came well at the finish. Details :—

THE BHEEMA PLATE. Distance—About 2 miles over 9 Flights.

H. H. Kour Sahib of Patiala's Lord Boyne, 9st. 3lbs. .....T. Ferguson 1
Mr. M. Goculdass's Clear Artist, 10st. 6lbs. A. Hoyt 2
Major Moore's Daroji, 9st. 7lbs. .....L. C Hoyt 3

Betting :—6 to 4 on Clear Artist, 2 to 1 against Daroji and 3 to 1 Lord Boyne.

The Race.—Daroji assumed the lead by three lengths from Lord Boyne and Clear Artist together At the 9 furlongs the lead was five lengths with Clear Artist second. The five furlongs saw Lord Boyne level with the leader. Rounding the bend Clear Artist came in between the leaders, but at the last jump Lord Boyne led, and going away won fairly comfortably by a length and a quarter, two and a half next. Time—3 mins. 54 secs.

THE SMALL WINNERS' PLATE. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr. L. K. Kapadia's Gafal, 8st. 11lb...A Ferguson 1
Mr. A. S. Omer's Rajput, 8st. 12lbs.....J. Taylor 2
Mr. A. F. DeSouza's Sabah, 9st. 12lbs.....Evans 3
Colonel Beaver's Rufus, 7st. 6lbs.....Kamad 4

Also Ran :—Betty, 8st. 11lbs, ; Saree, 8st. 10lbs. Little Jokey, 8st. 9lbs. ; Lassa, 8st. 8lbs. ; Happy Land, 8st. 7lbs. ; Najmi 8st. 6lbs. ; Engine, 8st. 5lbs Fairfield, 8st. 4lbs. ; Squire, 7st. 13lbs, ; Jalmood, 7st. 12lbs. (carried 7st, 13lbs.) Talib, 7st 10lbs. ; Aden 7st, 10lbs. ; Swalior, 7st. (carried 7st. 2lbs.)

Betting :—3 to 1 against Rufus, 5 to 1 Fairfield, 7 to 1 Little Joker, 8 to 1 Sabah, Rajput, Betty, Gafal and Squire.

The Race.—Happy Land went out with a clear lead from Engine, with a packed field behind. At the bend Rufus and Sabah joined the leaders and a little later Gafal and Rajput passed them, the latter taking the lead. It was a great finish between the two, Gafal just gaining the verdict by a neck, half length next. Time—1min. 23secs.

THE NEW LAWN PLATE. Distance—7 furlongs.

Mr J C Galstaun's Windy, 7st 2lbs...A Ferguson 1
Aga S Shah's Forfeit, 8st.....Kamad 2
Mr Jiji's Pelargonium II, 8st 6lbs.....Melson 3
Mr D Runchordass's Coquette, 7st 7lbs ...Manley 4

Also ran :—Posco, 10st 3lbs; Vespasia, 8st 4lbs; St Patrick, 8st 3lbs; and Zotique, 8st 2lbs.

Betting :—3 to 1 against Windy and Coquette, 7 to 2 Posco, 4 to 1 Pelargonium, 6 to 1 Zotique, and 8 to 1 St Patrick and Forfeit.

The Race.—St. Patrick was first out followed by Forfeit who was soon passed by Coquette and Zotique. At the three furlongs Windy began to come up on the outside and took the lead at the bend, Forfeit creeping up again here with Pelargonium on the outside. Forfeit put in a great run at the finish, but Windy stayed him out by a head, same next. Time—1min. 29secs.

THE CHINCHWAD PLATE. Distance—7 furlongs.

Mr Ali bin Talib's Meazer 9st ....C. B. Mahomed 1
Mr Kassim Jurjis's Desert King, 7st. (cd. 7st 4lbs) Heroo 2
Mr M. Goculdass's Jehangir, 9st. 11lb....Robinson 3
Mr Abdoola Mana's Arab Sheik, 8st. 4lbs...Evans 4

Also ran.—Swalior, 9st. 7lbs.; Brutus, 8st. 11lbs.; Balmoral, 8st. 3lbs.; Lofan, 8st.; Russam, 7st 13lbs; Narsin, 7st. 10lbs: Transfer, 7st 10lbs; England, 7st. 9lbs; Dodger, 7st. 7lbs; Zargaum. 7st. 6lbs; Sanjakdhar, 7st. 2lbs; cd 7st. 4lbs; Fattahal Kher. 6st. 12lbs; (cd 7st. 11lb.)

Betting.—6 to 4 against Jehangir, 4 to 1 Meazer, 6 to 1 Brutus and Arab Sheik, 8 to 1 England and Sanjakdhar.

The Race.—Lofan led out followed by Sanjakdhar and Desert King. At the bend Meazer, Jehangir and Desert King came into the lead and Meazer going to the front stayed on fairly comfortably by half a length, two and a half next. Time.—1min. 38 2-5secs.

WELTER HANDICAP. Distance—7 furlongs.

Captain the Hon'ble Bingham's St Michael, 9st ..... Capt Hopwood 1
Mr Vincent Clifford's Ashanti Gold, 10st 5lbs.x.....Capt Bingham 2
Mr G P Cosen's Umutbec, 10st 10lbs. Mr Anderson 3
Captain Hodgon's, The Earl 10st 9lbs Capt Meynell 4

Also ran :—Rain Cloud, 9st. 9lbs. (carried 10st. 4lbs.) ; and Platoon 9st 4lbs.

Betting :—6 to 4 against Ashanti Gold, 5 to 2 Umutbec, 3 to 1 The Earl, and tens the rest.

The Race.—St. Michael led out followed by The Earl and soon went away with a six length lead. Not till at the bend did they begin to chase St. Michael, and then it was too late. He stayed them out to win easily by two and a half lengths, one and a quarter next. Time.—1min 33secs.

THE STAND PLATE. Distance—1 1 2 miles.

Mr. J. C. Galstaun's Our State, 7st. 10lbs...Fraser 1
Aga S. Shah's Sugar Apple, 6st 7lbs .....Kamad 2
Mr. Kelso's Hunting Horn, 9st 1lb.....Killorn 3
H. H. Kour Sahib of Patiala's Somrodi, 7st 12lbs Southall 4

Also ran :—Dirty Boy, 8st. 8lbs.

Race.—Hunting Horn gave trouble and then Dirty Boy led out from Sugar Apple, Our State and Lamrock, a length between each. The first change came when Sugar Apple came into the lead at the six furlongs and at the half mile Our State and Hunting Horn came after the leader. Down the straight Our State was well in hand and eventually wen comfortably by half a length, a head between next two. Time.—2mins 39secs.

THE KARJAT PLATE. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr James' Salanic, 8st 6lbs .....Marley 1
Mr Adil's Plassey, 7st .....Melsom 2
Mr Pitt's Fantom, 9st 2lbs.....Taylor 3
Mr A Razak's Osborne, 6st 12lbs (carried 7st 11lb) Whalley 4

Also ran.—Mudlool, 10st; Mint, 9st; 12lbs; Lookman, 9st 10lbs; Darby, 9st 8lbs; Mutlag, 9st; Voucher 8st 6lbs; Hermit, 8st 6lbs; Sailan, 7st 10lbs; Malik. Jaman, 7st 9lbs; Little Joker, 7st 6lbs; and Sirur, 7st 5lbs.

Betting.—3 to 1 against Salanic and Fantom, 5 to 1 Sirur, 6 to 1 Plassey, Darby and Hermit, 8 to 1 Lookman and Little Joker.

The Race :—A good start, Sirur leading out from Salanic, Fantom and Hermit, Plassey soon coming up fourth. Near the bend Salanic came into the lead with Hermit, who was done, and easily stayed out a run by Plassey outside by three lengths, one length next. Time.—1 min 8 2 5 secs.

POONA RACES.

10th Meeting.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 5.

HANDICAPS.

THE STRANGERS' PLATE. 7 Furlongs.—Metal Maid 10-3, Lachlan 8-6, Windy 7-7, Wise Bird 9-13, Forfeit 8-0, Lady Metal 7-7, Posco 9-10, Zotique 8-0, Royalist 7 5, Volume 9-3, St Patrick 7-13, Coquette 7-0, Oakton 8-13, Admiral Crichton 7-10, Vocalist 6-9, Jolly Abbot 8 8, Dulcimer 7-10. Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 3lbs.

THE AUCTION PLATE. About 5 Furlongs—Manlock 9-13, Spirea 8-5, White Heather 7-1, Alruna 9-12, Koko 8-4, Chevalier 6-7, Conscience 9-5, Manjess 7-13, Dormant 9 0, St Michael 7-2. If top weight accepting be under 9-11 it will be raised to that amount and the others in proportion.

THE BEDOWN HANDICAP.—1 1-2 Miles. Precious 10 1, Swalior 8-8, Safegg 7-8, Famous 9-12, Soheil 8-3, Antica 7-2, Alma 9-10, Kastantin 8-1, Panala II 7-2, Scalkote 9-1, Hadee 8-0, Rumnah 7-0, Gladiator 9-0, Court Martial 7-12, Young Salami 6-13, Dilerjung 8-12, Dumra 7-10, Balmoral 6-10, Meazer 8-12, Darianoor 7-9. If top weight accepting be under 9-12, it will be raised to that amount and the others in proportion.

THE CLUB PLATE.—1-2 Mile. Deenar 11-10, M. V. O. 11-2, White Oats 10-5, Sher 11-9, Ramah 10 13, Toy 10-1, Betty 11-8, The Munshi 10-12, Sublime 9-11, Mirdas 11-6, Express 10-9, Mashook 9-8, Minx 11-4, Maluan 10 6, Tusee 9-5. If top weight accepting be under 11-8, it will be raised to that amount and the others in proportion.

THE LILLIPUT HANDICAP.—6 furlongs.—Mudlool 9-12, Betty 8-8, Saree 8-2, Mint 9-10, Lassa 8-5, Prince Chestnut 7-13, Young Gazelle 9-6, Najmi 8-2, Engine 7-10, Viceroy 8-12, Calcutta 8-2, Rufus 7-9, Hullo 7. Two top weights not accepting weights to be raised 4lbs.

ARAB PONY PLATE.—6 furlongs—Salanic 10 2, Fairfield 8-5, Malik Jaman 7-11, Vedas 9-12, Fritz 8-3, Murzook 7 11, Ashroff 9-8, M V O 8-2, Squire 7-10, Meerjan 9-6, Farick 8-2, Jalmood 7-8, Gafal 9 2, Saree 8-1, Lailan 7-6, Maimoon 9-2, Calcutta 8-1, Surrender 7-4, Viceroy 8-10, Happy Land 8, Talib 7-2, Mutlag 8-9, Nonplus 7-13, Zari 7-1, Great Power 8-7, Caravan 7-12, Aden 7, Betty 8-6, Zit 7-12, Barrak 6-11 Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 4lbs.

A NURSERY PLATE.—About 5 furlongs.—Afreed 9-11, Fritz 9-9, Holker 8-13, Sanjakdhar 8-12, Turkish Flag III. 8-11, Hasty Jack 8-8, Good Chance 8 8, Light 8 7, Handsome 8-7, White Oats 8 6, Fallah 8-4, Baltazar 8-4, Asi 8-4, Hullo 8-3, Tamim 8 1, Real Blood 8 1, Martyn 8-0, Good Morning 8-0, Surrender 7-13, Orby 7-13, Godolphin 7-12, Muzloom 7-12, Naief 7-11, Arcadia 7-11, Porter 7-10, Dahus 7-10, Astoria 7-9, Hamayoon 7-9, Amani 7-8, Shimal 7-8, Hatiff 7-8, Rogers 7-7, Barke 7-7, Raffles 7-6, Vertuous Boy 7-6, Silkration 7-6, Woolwender 7-5, Diamond King 7 5, Murhaba 7-4, Selection 7 4, Lord Kitchener 7-3, Brussels 7-3, Havmaker 7-3, Sir George 7-1, Pootas 6-12, Little Officer 6 12, Nararalla 6-6, and Young Folly 6-3. Two top weights not accepting weights to be raised 7lb. Forfeit for the above races due if not struck out before 12 noon to-day, 4th October 1908.

Monday, 5th October 1908.

Horses left in after declaration of forfeit at 12 noon on 4th October 1908.

THE STRANGER'S PLATE—Distance 7 furlongs. Metal Maid, Wise Bird, Posco, Volume, Jolly Abbot, Forfeit, Admiral Crichton, Dulcimer, Windy, Lady Metal, Royalist and Vocalist.

THE AUCTION PLATE—Distance about 5 furlongs. Manlock, Alruna, Conscience, Dormant, Spirea, Koko, Manjess, St. Michael, White Heather and Chevaliar.

THE BEDOIUN HANDICAP—Distance 1¼ miles.

Famous, Alma, Sialkote, Gladiator, Meazer, Dilerjung, Swalier, Soheil, Hadee, Court Martial, Dumra, Darianoor, Safoog, Antica, Panala II and Balmoral.

THE CLUB PLATE—Distance ¼ Mile. Deenar, Sher, Potty, Mirdas, Minse, Ramah, the Munshi, Express, Maluan, White Oats, Toy, Mashook and Fuseel.

LILLIPUT HANDICAP.—Distanec 6 furlongs. Mudlool, Mint, Young Gazelle, Viceroy, Betty, Najmi, Lassa, Calcutta, Saree, Pince Chestnut, Engine, Rufus and Hullo.

ARAB PONY PLATE.—Distanec 6 furlongs. Salmic, Vedas, Meerjan, Maimoon, Viceroy, Mutlag, Great Power, Betty, Fairfield. Fritz, M V. O., Farick, Saree, Calcutta, Happy Land, Nonplus, Caravan, Zir, Murzook, Squire, Jalmood, Lailan, Surrender, Talib, Zari, Aden, and Barrak.

Division of the Nursery Plate, about 5 furlongs.

Fritz	Holker
Young Folly	Hullo
Turkish Flag III.	Banjakdhar
Rogers	Nasaralla
Fallah	Good Chance
Virtuous Boy	Diamond King
Godolphin	Hamayoon
Selection	Lord Kitchener
Real Blood	Pootas
Hatiff	Martyn
Surrender	Tamim
Light	Amam
Arcadia	Muzloom
Brussels	Barki
Hasty Jack	Shimal
Asi	Dahus
Naief	Woolwender
Silkration	Astoria
Baltazar	Hay Maker
White Oats	Raffles
Good Morning	Sir George
Handsome	Orby

TIME AND ORDER OF RUNNING.

1st Race—1st Nursery Plate, 3 p.m.
2nd Race— Lilliput Handicap, 3-25 p.m.
3rd Race—The Beddin Handicap, 3-55 p.m.
4th Race—The Strangers' Plate, 4-20
5th Race—2nd Nursery Plate, 4-50 p.m.
6th Race—The Club Plate, 5-15 p.m.
7th Race—Arab Pony Plate, 5-45 p.m.
8th Race—The Auction Plate, 6-10 p.m.

By kind permission of the Officers Commanding and the Officers of the Northamtonshire Regiment, their Band will play during the afternoon.

FLORILINE :—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists in Perfumery. Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

GOLF IN BOMBAY.

A Club Half a Century Old.

"Vi et Scientia."

Golf, barren as it is of sensational or spectacular features, is never a game of the multitude, and golfers are as a class a retiring community. But, even so, it is informing to the point of surprise to learn that the historic pastime has been played on our maidans for over half a century. Indeed, most probably the Royal Bombay Golf Club is the oldest institution of the kind in India.

The annals of golf in an organised form here date back as far as 1842. It is highly possible that the game had been pursued individually and after a spasmodic fashion from an earlier period, for it has lonely fascinations all its own, but it was on the 9th of January of that year that a meeting was held in the Fort, under the presidency of Mr. H. H. Glass, C. S., at which the Bombay Golf Club was duly established. Thus was golf placed upon a recognised footing among the few out-door recreations of that day, and it seems to have had an ardent and regular following for the ensuing five years. Then, suddenly it dropped out of favour, and a break occurs in the records which continues till 1855. In that year an effort at resuscitation was made, but the charms of the game appear to have appealed to only an enthusiastic very few, with whose inevitable passing the playing membership decreased until the club flickered out of existence in 1861. There is now another hiatus of nine years in the minutes, when an entry states that on the 16th November, 1869, "Messrs. Robert Stevenson and Edward Morris in concert with other energetic admirers of 'the noble game' reconstituted the Club under the name of the Royal Bombay Golf Club." The gentlemen who made this third attempt were animated by a virile zest which bequeathed a heritage of sustained popularity for golf in Bombay among "men of cunning understanding," and, especially since the incorporation of the Club with the Gymkhana on the formation of that body in 1875, it has enjoyed a firm and dignified status in the list of the city's sports and pastimes.

Apropos the inception of the Bombay Golf Club, there occurs a page in the records of the Royal Blackheath Golf Club which is noteworthy, and illuminating as an illustration of the feelings of kinship that bind the votaries of the game the world over. Under the date August 6, 1842, it is engrossed :—

"The Club, having noticed that a golf club had been established at Bombay, ordered a bumper to be filled to drink success and perpetuity to the Bombay Golf Club, and directed the secretary to communicate this notice to the new golfing society, and send a copy of the laws of the Blackheath Golf Club, with the intimation that their Captain was ex-officio an honorary member of the Blackheath Golf Club—which he did in the following manner:

'Sir,—At the monthly meeting of the Blackheath Golf Club, held at the Green Man Hotel, Blackheath, on Saturday, 6th August, the attention of the Club was drawn by their secretary to the announcement of the establishment of a Golf Club at Bombay, which caused the most heartfelt satisfaction.

'It was resolved that the Blackheath Golf Club do immediately congratulate their countrymen on the formation of a golfing society at Bombay, and transmit to them forthwith a copy of the laws of the game and the regulations of the Blackheath Golf Club (believed to be the oldest golfing society in the Kingdom), with the expression of the Club's most anxious wishes for the prosperity and perpetuity of the Bombay Golf Club ; and at the same time to intimate that the Captain of the said Club is ex-officio an honorary member of the Blackheath Golf Club. . . . .

'Steam communication brings you at a come-at-able distance, and, when something more comes to be known of the prowess of your members, it is possible that challenges from one club to the other may be given and taken, when each will become better acquainted with the respective links ; and, whenever it suits the Bombay Golf Club to send a deputation of its members to throw down the gauntlet on Blackheath, they may be assured that it will be gladly taken up, and that when the toils of the game are over hospitality shall reign triumphant for the remainder of the day . . . . . "

Circumstances have not yet favoured the acceptance of this genial invitation of 66 years ago, but golfers are a patient hopeful fraternity, and perhaps some day ——— ? However, the Bombay Club sent a similarly cordial acknowledgment, offering six months' accommodation to any deputation Black heath might send, and persuasively explaining that there was an excellent 54 miles' stretch of desert between Cairo and Suez on which the voyagers might "keep up their form" en route.

"*Vi et Scientia*" is the invigorating motto of the Royal Bombay Golf Club, and the drivers' ideal "Far and Sure" is its watchword. These are neatly appropriate to great wide expanses of country, but they are ambitious axioms to preserve in the centre of a large and enveloping city, and the game has to be played here under conditions that would daunt any but doggedly zealous and resourceful adherents. The course, which is a 9 hole one, lies over the Esplanade and Marine Lines maidans, and as these are uniform flats open to the whimsical pleasure of the public and cut by a busy thoroughfare, imagination may picture the perplexing difficulties which the honorary secretaryand his colleagues of the committee have constantly to face and somehow overcome. The most serious menace which has ever threatened the Club was in 1886-87, when the voracious buffder swallowed up the eastern and northern portions of the original course, but an ingenious extension was made over the west maidan, and the golfer still clings tenaciously to what remains available of his old site and its vicinage. Polo, hockey, football, and cricket are all played on the ground, to its general detriment as a golfing space, and the only period of the day when members can steal a match is between the hours of 6-45 a.m. and 9-30 a.m. But even the sum of these and other discouraging inconveniences seems to stimulate rather than tends to quench the ardour of the playing members, who may be seen driving and putting unobstrusively in the early freshness of any morning, warily heedful of these grim little "gannie" bunkers.

The Royal Bombay Golf Club, as already stated is now merged in the catholic-sympathied Gymkhana, and its interests are administered by a committee of six, which consists of a captain, an honorary secretary, and four others. All members of the Bombay Gymkhana, and none else, are eligible for the Royal Bombay Golf Club, and it is a healthy fact that in 1906 the membership of the Club had so increased—there are at present 70 playing members—that a division into senior and junior classes had to be made. The most ancient trophy that is competed for is the "Forty-Two" medal. This is a silver medal which was struck in commemoration of the formation of the Club in 1842 and it is subscribed for by golf-playing members of the Gymkhana. The Blackheath challenge gold medal which was presented by the Royal Blackheath Golf Club in 1856 was unfortunately the subject of a theft five or six years ago, but the donors have generously replaced it by another similar handsome award. Altogether the following are annually contested for :—

1. The "Forty-Two" medal, subscribed for by golf-playing members of the Bombay Gymkhana.
2. The Blackheath gold challenge medal, presented in 1856 by the Royal Blackheath Golf Club.
3. The Wimbledon silver challenge cup, presented by the London Scottish Golf Club in 1878.
4. The Calcutta silver challenge medal, presented by the Calcutta Golf Club in 1881.
5. The Madras silver challenge medal, presented by the Madras Golf Club in 1892.
6. The MacDonald challenge cup, presented by Dr. D. MacDonald in 1897.
7. The golfers' challenge cup, presented by the Royal Bombay Golf Club.
8. St. Andrew's gold (senior) and silver (junior) medals.
9. St. George's gold (senior) and silver (junior) medals.

In addition to these competitions there are several others, open also only to members of the Bombay Gymkhana, which are played for during the annual Golf Week, which generally occurs at the end of September or the beginning of October. These meetings, it may be mentioned, have been held from obscure times, and they have always aroused keen interest. The Golf Week of 1908 concluded on Saturday last, and as many as 75 per cent. of the playing members participated in the different events. The invariable programme comprises a two-days' scratch competition, a two-days' handicap competition, and a two-days' handicap competition for footsomes. The prizes won at this year's meeting, which has undoubtedly been one of the most successful in the history of the Club, will be presented towards the end of the month on the same occasion as the awards gained in the other sections of the 18th annual sporting meeting of the Bombay Gymkhana.

SATURDAY'S PLAY.

SATURDAY'S play brought to a conclusion one of the most successful meetings that the Royal Bombay Golf Club has ever had. The weather throughout has been perfect for golf, the fields have been very large and competition keen, in addition to which the excellent state of the course has added greatly to the enjoyment of players. On Friday the first half of the Bogey Handicap had taken place ; the results were very close and though no one succeeded in being up all squares, 1 downs were very common. Saturday's play again found the Colonel invincible and at the end of play only one pair could claim to have successfully resisted him and after this top score a great falling off was shown No one was either one or three down and it was not until four down was reached that the names begin to show any competition. Yet with all this Saturday's play was better than Friday's since one pair was 1 up. Messrs, Onsley and Thacker were all square and Messrs. Tosh and Lawrie, Coombs and Russ, Wheeler and Sanderson all sent in cards that showed only a one-hole loss to Bogey. Unfortunately the leaders have probably had all their trouble for nothing as Messrs. Boyd and Macdonald evidently regarding the competition as two separate 9 hole efforts, did not vary their order of driving when playing the second round. The matter is now under consideration by the Committee and if the objection is upheld the players must be penalised to the extent of losing every hole as a punishment for driving out of turn and I cannot help thinking that some notice should have been put up warning the players that it was necessary to carry out the drives exactly as though the affair was an 18 hole competition ; played off in one outing. Strictly speaking the Committee would be justified in disallowance the score,once of course they had granted a dispensation to all players who took part in Friday and Saturday's play. According to the rules of golf everyone was disqualified for shellering or leaving the course at the end of the first nine holes. Could the competition be considered a proper 18 hole one under these circumstances ? If it is so their the leaders did wrong but in any case it would have been a wise and simple precaution to have put up a notice warning players.

Messrs. Boyd and Macdonald had played an excellent round aided by only one stroke and it certainly is particularly hard luck on them to be deprived of the prize through an oversight. This pair halved the first two and last four holes won number 3 and 4 and lost the 5th with the objection being upheld. Messrs. Tosh and Lawrie will be first and a host of others will battle for the other two prizes. The latter pair had the help of four strokes in each round and as on Friday they returned a one down card. Consistency rather than brilliancy was the chief feature of their round. Four holes were halved and two won their stroke coming in very useful at the eight hole. Messrs Onsley and Thacker's return of an all square card was a good performance and they were greatly assisted by being two up on the lost three holes. They did 4, 3, 4 and had two strokes. As a rule the last three holes will show a preponderance of losses. Next in order followed Messrs. Russ and Coombs, Despite three sixes this pair was able to return a one down card. Starting with an excellent 4 they crossed the radall square, this they maintained until the lastd ohole when an indifferent 5 just spoilt what woul have been a very good return. The others to return a similar card were Messrs. Sanderson and Wheeler whose return showed a considerable improvement on their first effort.

The following are the scores a full as returned. If the Committee decide against Messrs Boyd and Macdonald, then this pair will by the rules of golf lose every hole and consequently must be placed amongst the 10 downs :—

		1 Round.	2 Round.	Result.
A E Boyd	}	—2	1 down	1 up all Sq.
S R Macdonald ...				
A Tosh	}	—8	1 down	1 down 2 down.
D N Lawrie.....				
L Margolionth ...	}	—14	1 down	3 down 4 down.
J J Horne				
A E S Roberts	}	—2	1 down	3 down 4 down.
J H Hardie				
E B Onsley.....	}	—11	4 down	all sq. 4 down.
L Thacker				
H C Colgill.....	}	—5	all sq.	4 down 4 down.
K McKenzie				
C A Russ	}	—1	4 down	1 down 5 down.
E E Coombs				
W P Pichey	}	—2	1 down	4 down 5 down.
G F D Tennent...				
A E Lord	}	—5	1 down	4 down 5 down.
H F Busch.....				
P M D Sanderson	}	—5	5 down	1 down 6 down.
H G Wheeler.....				
H T Gorrie.....	}	—6	3 down	4 down 7 down.
P W Crasswell ...				
T Robertson	}	—3	3 down	6 down 9 down.
M Innes Ker				
S B Lunt.....	}	—11	3 down	6 down 9 down.
L Barraclough.....				
W P Scott	}	—4	7 down	2 down 9 down.
J A Hay.....				
R D England.....	}	—Scr	3 down	7 down 10 down.
S A Cuthbert.....				
S D Parry	}	—9	6 down	4 down 10 down.
W G Holt.....				
A H Froom	}	—14	8 down	2 down 10 down.
R Walker.....				
A Cameron	}	—8	5 down	7 down 12 down.
A H Grimpton ...				

It had been intended to close this week by a Ladies' Putting Competition but the fact of a cricket match being played prevented this. The competition is only postponed and will take place on Saturday November 7th.

CRICKET.

Bombay vs. Central India.

BOMBAY'S BIG SCORE.

CENTURY BY CAPTAIN WILSON.

A very interesting match came off on Saturday between the Bombay Gymkhana and Central India. The latter team was captained by Mr. Joy, whose brilliant bowling was the main factor in the Presidency victories over the Parsees and the Hindus a few days ago.

It was a batsman's wicket on Saturday, and the Gymkhana were therefore fortunate in winning the toss. The home team totalled 347 for the loss of 8 wickets, when they declared their innings closed. Captain Wilson played a brilliant game, knocking up a century. His innings, except for one stiff chance which he gave, was faultless. His contribution included no less than fifteen 4's. E. E. Christie also played a fine game, assisting Captain Wilson to add 130 for the third wicket, his individual contribution being 59. Milne piled up 52 in his usual free style. Commander Vines contributed 29 in a vigorous manner.

When the Gymkhana declared their innings closed there was left only about half an hour or so far play, and the Central India "skipper," Mr. Joy, therefore, preferring to sacrifice the tail, went in himself with Coventry. The first wicket fell without a run being scored, but Shunker Rao joining Joy, 36 runs were put up for the second wicket, and the total raised to 65 at the fall of the third wicket. Shunker Rao played a fine, attractive game, and meeting all the bowling with confidence, made 40 and was unconquered when stumps were drawn.

As regards bowling, Joy, the hero of the Triangular matches, captured only 3 wickets and that too at a cost of 97 runs, on Saturday. The fact was it was a batsman's wicket altogether, and it was quite difficult to work on the ball on that wicket. Nevertheless at the early stage of the game he sent down some excellent balls, and the leg-breaks with which he beat Townend and Vines were simply unplayable. K. S. Bapumian captured 3 wickets for 67 runs. The match will be continued to-day.

DETAILS OF THE PLAY.

The Bombay Gymkhana, winning the toss, elected to bat and sent in Lieutenant Townend and E.C. Reid to face the bowling of Joy and Bapumian. Joy's first over yielded 11 runs, of which Townend hit 10. Bapumiya's first over was a maiden. A little after Townend sent up the second decade by cutting Joy for a single, Reid responding with a quartette of the same trundler. Reid got another fourer off Joy. He then hit Bapumian for a two, and telegraphed 30. The total stood at 35, when Joy completely beat Townend with a beautiful leg-break (35—1—33). Captain Wilson joined Rbid, who was shortly after caught by Twiss off Joy, the catch being a very beautiful one (36—2—21). Christie was the next man in. The total reached 45, when Pilgaoker relieved Bapumian at the northern end. Wilson then sent up the half-century by scoring a fourer off the new trundler. The sixth decade soon followed. With the total at 74, Stow was put on to bowl in place of Pilgaoker. Wilson sent the third ball off Stow to the boundary for four. Whalford relieved Joy at the pavilion end. Notwithstanding the changes in bowling, the batsmen continued piling up the score, which soon reached 90 and the century was soon after telegraphed by Wilson hitting Whalford for a single. The total stood at 110 for 2 wickets, when play was adjourned for tiffin.

AFTER TIFFIN.

On the match being resumed after tiffin, Captain Wilson and Mr. Christie carried the total to 169 when Christie was caught by Cunningham off Bapumian. His partnership with Wilson realised 130, of which his own contribution was 59 made by fine cricket (166—3—59). C. G. Stileman joined Wilson, but was soon out to a fine ball off Whatford (170—4—4). Commander Vines was the next man in. He played a free, attractive game, sending fourers after fourers notwithstanding changes in bowling. Wilson, too, at the other end was playing a fine game. The total stood at 225, when Joy clean bowled Vines (225—5—29). J. S. Milne was the next man in. He with Wilson raised the total to 249, when the latter, who had only a little before reached his individual century, was caught by Merubha off Stow. (247—6—100). The retiring batsman's brilliant contribution included fifteen fours. C. D. Baker was the eighth man in. He made 33, when he was caught by Merubha off Bapumian (303—7—33). Clarke then joined Milne and added 44 for the eighth wicket, when Milne was stumped by Stow off Bapumian. The retiring batsman had by free cricket made 52. The Gymkhana at this stage declared their innings closed, the total standing at 347 for 8 wickets.

CENTRAL INDIA.

Joy, the Central India "skipper," and Coventry opened the Central India innings, facing the bowling of Milne and Stileman. Milne's first over was a maiden. In his first over Stileman clean bowled Coventry before he could break his duck (0—1—0). Shunker Rao, who joined Joy, made some very fine strokes. The total stood at 36, when Joy, who had been playing a steady game, was caught in the slips by Stileman off Milne (36—2—14). K. S. Bapumian joined Shunker Rao. Clarke was put on to bowl in place of Stileman. The half century was telegraphed by Bapumian scoring a single off Clarke and Shunker Rao sent up the sixth decade by a magnificent cut to the boundary off Milne. Bapumian was then out to a catch in the slips by Townend off Milne (65—3—7). Central India team had made 65 for three wickets, when stumps were drawn. The following are the scores :—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Lt Townend, b Joy...	13
Mr E C Reid, c Twiss, b Joy	21
Capt Wilson, c Merubha, b Stow... ...	100
Mr E E Christie, c Cunningham b Bapumian	59
Mr C G Stileman, b Watford	4
Comdr Vines, b Joy...	29
Mr J S Milne, st Stow, b Bapumian ...	52
Mr C D Baker, c Merubha, b Bapumian...	33
Mr F Clarke, not out	18
Mr Sanderson..... } Mr Hewlett..... } Did not bat.	
Extras...	13
Total (for 8 wickets) ...	347

CENTRAL INDIA.

Mr Joy, c Stileman, b Milne	14
Mr Coventry, b Stileman	0
Mr Shunker Rao, not out	40
K S Bapumian, c Townend, b Milne ...	7
The rest to bat.	
Extras	4
Total (or 3 wickets) ...	65

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Mr. Joy	18	97	0	3
K S Bapumian...	22	67	3	3
Mr Pilgaoker...	10	42	2	0
Mr. C. Stow ...	10	58	0	1
Mr. Whatford...	5	30	0	1
Mr Twiss	1	7	0	0
Mr. Coventry ...	4	34	0	0

FOOTBALL.

Madras Rugby Tournament

THE FINALS

WON BY THE LEICESTERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCTOBER 3.

Bombay met Madras yesterday evening in a friendly match of Rugby, both having been beaten in the Tournament.

Ward first scored for Bombay, by dropping a goal cleverly. Soon afterwards, a penalty against Bombay resulted in Hickie opening the score with a goal.

When the teams crossed over at half time Bombay had one point to the good, but in the second half, Madras scored two tries, one of which was converted.

The home team thus won by 2 goals, of which 1 penalty and 1 try and 11 points, to Bombay, 1 dropped goal and 4 points.

The Final in the Tournament, this evening, between Calcutta and the Leicesters, is expected to prove a great struggle.

LATER.

The Final in the Madras Rugby Tournament this evening resulted in a splendid struggle between Calcutta and the Leicesters.

The latter were the first to score, placing a dropped goal, from a penalty, to their credit within three minutes of the start. Calcutta sometime afterwards drew ahead by scoring a try, which was successfully converted. The Leicesters also obtained a try, but to place a kick failed.

When the teams changed over at half-time, the Leicesters led by 6 points to 5.

In the second half

LAWRENCE & MAYO.

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST

By Appointment to
H. E. THE EARL OF MINTO, P. C., G. M. S. I., G, M. I. E., G. C. M. G., VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.

HEAD OFFICES :—
67 and 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.
OFFICES IN THE EAST :—
CAIRO, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS and RANGOON.

Price List of Scientific Instruments free on Application.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE

5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS / STEEL ANGLES / STEEL TIES / CAST-IRON PIPES

KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,

King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY,

BANK OF BOMBAY,

SAVINGS BANK,

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

HAVE YOU SEEN

THE FLAG ?

It is a Magazine printed and published free of charge, all the proceeds go to the Union Jack Club of London.

The Literary contributions and the illustrations are by the foremost writers and artists of the day.

The "Times of India" has undertaken the publication in India, free of cost, and the books are on sale at all prominent booksellers, who are remitting the full amount received.

PRICE TWELVE ANNAS ONLY.

POSTAGE 4 ANNAS.

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Messrs. Thacker & Co., Bombay ; Messrs. Wheeler's Bookstalls in Bombay and various Railway Stations ; Messrs. Higginbottom & Co., Madras.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,

Cheapest Dealers in

STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS

For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,

RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.

KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad For Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette Office.*

NEW TEAS, NEW TEAS.

TRY THE

MAY BLOSSOM.

THE

MAY BLOSSOM TEAS

Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA.

BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER,

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Apply early to

CROFT, MODY & Co.,

BOMBAY.

HOLESALE AGENTS:
RETAIL SUPPLIERS:—Messrs. BRANDON & Co. Victoria Terminus and Messrs. DENISON & Co., Hummum Street, Fort.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., from the 1st proximo, will be 2 Annas per Copy.

The Rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 for cash in advance, including delivery.

FOR
Cool and Comfort
use only
B. E. C.
FANS.

EXAMINE AND TRY OUR SPLENDID STOCK.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC CO.
WORKS AND OFFICES,
9—11, MEDOWS ST., BOMBAY.

THE
SCHIEDMAYER
(*J. & P. SCHIEDMAYER*)
PIANOS.

Extract from letter received from Ceylon.

"KANDAPOLA,
CEYLON.
MAY 9TH, 1908.

"The event since I last wrote has been the arrival of the Piano. It came yesterday and coolies went over to Brookside to help to lift it into the cart and it was met at High Forest and thirty coolies carried it down here, safely I am delighted to say. It has arrived in perfect order, not a note out of tune as far as I heard yesterday.

It is a most beautiful piano, lovely touch and tone, and playing on it is real delight. The case is beautiful and the polish is so perfectly intact that it might just have left the workshop. I cannot tell you how charmed I am with it."

SOLE IMPORTERS AND AGENTS :
MARCKS AND CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ENTERIC.

PLAGUE. CHOLERA. DYSENTERY.
ALONG WITH
ACCIDENTS FROM ALL ORDINARY SPORTS
COVERED BY
NORWICH & LONDON
ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LD.
Premium Rs. 90 Yearly for
Rs. 15,000 Policy.
FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., BOMBAY.

OUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and second-hand English-built CARRIAGES FOR SALE.
CARRIAGES and HORSES, lot on hire.
CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for Sale and on hire.
FURNITURE of the latest design for Sale and on hire.
HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

WANTED.—Sufferers to know that "Hydrocele" of any nature and standing is warranted to be cured right away by our Unique remedy "Hydroceline." Speedy and permanent cure is certain even if the worst type. Ours is a novelty in the Medical World. No tapping, no detention, complete elimination of the fluid in the Sac. Wonderful decrease in size and relief of pain. A trial will convince. Rs. 3 and 5. MANAGER, British Chemical Works, Kidderpore, Calcutta.

THE HOME FOR THE AGED
MULKAPETT, HYDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class Caste, or Creed.
The Sisters Feed, Nurse, Clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.
☞ The Home is entirely supported by Voluntary Contributions.

GENERAL
FAMILY PENSION FUND.
ESTABLISHED 1870.
ACCUMULATED FUNDS,
FIFTY-ONE LAKHS.

A PURELY MUTUAL CONCERN enabling all men and women (Christian) to secure monthly pensions for their Nominees. Full particulars from—
THE SECRETARY
13, Dalhousie Square, East, Calcutta.

SPORTSMEN.

IF you wish to have your SHIKAR Trophies mounted, you cannot do better than entrust them to us, the leading firm of TAXIDERMISTS. We possess many beautiful and chaste designs for mounting Tusks, Horn and Hoof Trophies and can guarantee the fidelity of a likeness, and the quality and finish of our production in the setting up of heads and Skins for which we were awarded a GOLD MEDAL at the BOMBAY EXHIBITION. Write for Catalogue with Testimonials and Press Opinions.

MURRAY BROTHERS,
PRACTICAL AND ARTISTIC
TAXIDERMISTS,
DHUN CASTLE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

LAYS OF THE LAW.
(A Selection of Leading Cases)
By W. E. H. Re. 1

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parish. Rs. 6.

Apply "The BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
AND CONTRACTORS,
47, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1908.

CURIOUS SWEATING.

IF anyone wants to learn what sweating, combined with competition in home-work can do, let him look into the items in the Report on the Home Industries of Women in London. Box-making of sundry kinds and sizes reaches the lowest depths of sweating. Two women, working in their only room, earn twelve shillings a week clear. They pay over three shillings for their room, fetch the work themselves, buy their own paste and hemp and toil for nine hours every day. The quickest worker in the trade can turn out a gross of elaborate wedding-cake boxes in a day. She looks after house and children as well and makes fifteen shillings and ninepence a week, glue, firing and string to be deducted from this. Shoe-boxes are paid for at two shillings a gross. Boxes for tooth-picks or for cigarettes at a penny per dozen and three-farthing respectively. Christmas card-boxes, string and glue to buy, are paid one and eightpence a gross. Sweet-boxes from one shilling to half a crown, according to size and variety of decoration. Handkerchief-boxes three and sixpence, and sparklet-boxes tenpence per gross. Soap-boxes one and sixpence. Match-boxes for wax vestas are made for sixpence a gross, and a good worker can earn seven and sixpence weekly if kept supplied. Four shillings to seven shillings a week is the more general amount earned. Paste, string and glue have all to be found. Each box requires nine processes in making, a brush, a knife and a wooden block are needed, besides great speed in the human machine. Not a single one of those employed at home in this trade makes more than eight shillings a week, and that only with the extremest diligence. Brush-makers, once they are started, have an easier time. One old woman of 81 years of age who though asthmatic continues to make tooth-brushes for the great-grandson of her first employer, can earn almost four shillings a week! getting five shillings per gross. The briskest and most constant brush-makers can earn twelve shillings, but the amount of work given out hardly ever enables a woman to make more than seven shillings in the week. The price of tools is heavy, a new pair of shears costing twenty-three and sixpence and needing frequent sharpening. Medical bottle-washing is a calling that requires shot, fuller's earth and spirits of salt for a stock in trade, and gives a profit of two shillings on each gross of bottles. The washer can cleanse two gross a day, but has to buy the bottles first and lose nine or ten hours weekly fetching and carrying.

At cracker-making towards Christmas time three to four shillings a week can be earned only, but at tacking doors on mouse-traps as much as twelve shillings can be made at home. Tennis ball stitching earns nine shillings weekly, but a daily journey must be made, as only three dozen balls are given out at a time and these can be done in a day. The thread costs sixpence a week. The white covering is ready gummed on, and the work is always to be had, a clear proof that tennis is a diversion in full swing and that balls are ephemeral things. At making sportsmen's fishing nets, two feet long and half a foot in diameter, everything being supplied, a woman, working all day, can make eleven shillings and eightpence a week. But these nets are only given out in the summer months. At Bible-folding over nine shillings can be earned, but the woman who does this describes it as "work very hard to live by." A rag doll-maker can earn from a penny to a shilling for each doll, but she pays for the calico to stuff them into, the rags being given free. A week's hard work gains no more than three shillings. Paper bags for milliners earn their makers seven to eight shillings, out of which they have to buy the fleur and the alum needed in making them. Chiffon-tucking, which was in great demand, and required much skill and lightness of touch, could easily earn the worker £1 a week when the price paid was high. It is now going out of fashion, and it is badly paid. Artificial flower making offers many sad pictures for all its ornamental side. Buttercups earn threepence a gross, large daisies eightpence, roses two shillings, poppies threepence less, violets sevenpence, and for all of these paste, gum, scissors, and eight other tools costing sixpence each are required, with fuel for heating the goffering irons. Violets seem the most profitable when the week is over, bringing in seventeen or eighteen shillings, but entailing an enormous amount of labour. Corset-makers, in an exceptionally good week, earn fifteen shillings. In ladies' and children's under-clothing, the most unlimited sweating goes on, particularly in the hand-made articles, for which shops ask and get such high prices. West-end shops, that supply Royal ladies with underclothing, employ some of the workers visited in the course of this Inquiry, and pay them for the finest and most exquisite work the magnificent sum of twopence an hour. The same firm gets other hand-sewers, skilled and almost as good, to work at half that rate, and threaten withdrawal of work if they ask for higher pay. They had, moreover, to fetch the work and pay for the journey. What can be said of firms who grind the faces of their poor and helpless workers in this heartless manner, year in year out?

DODGING DISEASE.

SIR JAMES CRICHTON-BROWNE's address at the Conference of the Sanitary Inspectors' Association at Liverpool, on September 8, touched on many subjects of intensely human interest. The first of these dealt with the successful research into the tricks of Malta fever and the channel of its conveyance. He showed how, in the short space of two years—1905-1907—the fever had been practically stamped out. The saving in life and in the general health of the Malta garrison was remarkable, while the pecuniary saving was hardly less so. Sir Alfred Keogh, the able head of the R. A. M. C. Service, computes the sterling saving for 1907 on the head of Malta fever to have been over fifteen thousand pounds. For the military victims to the disease cost heavily for maintenance while ineffective. Even when they recovered they had to get passages home, and very often were discharged as unfit for service. This estimate of the economy effected does not include such items as the saving in hospital treatment or of any other expenditure connected with the disease among naval people or the civil population in Malta. Sir J. Crichton-Browne would rejoice to see some other decimating illnesses abolished that have so far defied medical scientific warfare. If that could be done, he declared the Chancellor of the Exchequer would find no financial difficulty in paying up for the Old Age Pension Scheme. When the lecturer got through with some undeniable truisms on the milk question, and the elimination of tuberculous cows in the interests of the British child, he dwelt on the evils of alcoholic excess, not only in Liverpool, where it flourishes, but to the general spread of this culpable weakness. He described the harm directly due to alcohol as "vast and immeasurable," spoke of the squandering on it of money wanted for food and raiment, of the impaired health it brought on the worker and his family, of the brutish carelessness it bred in those who gave themselves up to it, which brought about no end of fatalities. He pointed the moral of the uselessness of enforcing licensing legislation before a country was ready for it, by reference to the growth in the use of drugs in American States where the sale of alcohol was prohibited except medicinally. In Vermont, in a limited number of the local "Stores," 3,000,000 doses—about one grain each—of opium are sold monthly, quite apart from the opium contained in patent medicines or any dispensed by doctors. Sir James places more faith in the spread of "pure and lofty ideals" than in legislation for a diminution in the evils due to alcoholic excess.

Referring to the great question of improvement in the dwellings of the poor, he spoke of the dangers lurking in bad plaster in inner walls. These are too often in a dilapidated condition, soft and crumbling, covered with cheap paper and eminently absorbent of the bacilli of disease, if not directly harbouring the numerous insects that are known to be active channels of conveyance. Every one, except the greedy jerry builder, will agree with the President of the Association, that "inferior plaster is decidedly insanitary and a menace to health." This idea naturally led to an interesting account of a recent discovery that a typhoid patient, when he has safely emerged from the enteric wood himself, may harbour unwittingly a bacillus that can become a prolific means of infection to others. It is a deplorable fact and casts a new light on the outbreak, or continuance of typhoid in certain districts. The wheels of chance are no longer responsible for all the cases that occur. Some intimate insect habitué of a restored subject carries the infection from him to some other innocent, and the whole mischievous cycle begins over again. Of course the "pathogenic bacteria" on the smart little legs of the house-fly got their meed of blame from Sir James, and the "carrying" work of the books of circulating libraries as means of infection was condemned in terms that might make the over-generous Carnegie shiver at the risks to which he has exposed the people of so many towns all over the globe in his effort to make them literately happy. Of the harm done to the minds of readers by the circulation of books of a contaminating nature Sir James Crichton-Browne expressed a well-merited horror quite as genuine as his desire to see bodily disease struck out of the list of human miseries.

THE MANX MOTOR RACE.

THE Four-Inch Motor Race to be run in the Isle of Man disturbed for awhile the minds of that large section of the public, who have grown tired of the chapter of accidents that follow, almost invariably, in the wake of Motor Trials. The *Times* even went so far as to attempt to impress on the promoters the gravity of the objections urged against the project. But these suggestions, though given with all the import of its leading columns, far from inducing the Royal Automobile Club to interfere, fell on unwilling ears and the Home-Ruled Manxmen were to enjoy their Four-Inch Motor Race, with all it may bring of vicarious profit, on the 24th of September. The *Times* considered that the competition was practically useless, that its risks subserved no justifiable end, that it simply encouraged "that lust for immoderate driving which renders the motorist in whom it is dominant a public nuisance and peril and a reproach to his own fraternity." But the Royal Automobile Club has decided that the Race shall be run. Prince Francis of Teck, its Chairman, writes to the remodelled Thunderer, and without making the faintest reference to the Race, appeals to all motorists, members of the Club or others, to reduce to a minimum the dust they raise and while waiting for the remedy, which he believes to lie more in the domain of road-construction than of car-building, to consider the present lamentable want of cohesion of the roads and to drive accordingly. This wise advice may be followed or may not. But most assuredly, the hostility of the British or any non-motoring section of the public anywhere, would not be so acute if motorists released the irritation caused by the dust they raise, by the syren they manipulate, or by the exhaust whistle that pierces the peaceful air. In regard to the first nuisance, Prince Francis of Teck is resolved that the Club, of which he is the Chairman, shall study carefully-in committee, its causes and possible reme, dies. He hopes they will then determine to give immediate effect to the result of its deliberations and investigations in this direction. Until the dust is laid, the Prince thinks that the technical work of the Club should remain in the background. Does he believe the Four-Inch Race in the Isle of Man is not the technical work of the Club, or does he fancy it is to be held in the interests of dust-laying?

A SCHEME for connecting Mergui and Victoria Point, Tenasserim, by wireless telegraphy will be carried out this cold weather.

THE Frontier, it is reported, still credits the Amir of Kabul with the policy of realising fines from such of his subjects as joined in the Mohmand rising. The news, however, has not been fully confirmed.

"WHEN Mr. Francis Darwin stood up to deliver his address every seat was taken," writes the "Daily Mail" correspondent at the British Association Meeting, to which "Punch" adds :—Study for "'The Descent of Man.' : Mr, Darwin trying to sit down again.

THE North-Western Railway notifies that, as a consequence of the recent train murder, orders have been issued to recall into workshops all carriages without communication and to fit them as rapidly as possible. New carriages are being fitted as turned out.

SERICULTURAL experiments will be carried out in the spring at Gurdaspur, in the Punjab, and eggs free from disease will be distributed to selected men on the condition that the produce is handed to Government. The cocoons will be sold in the best market and the prices realised made over to the rearers.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the appointment of a temporary sixth Judge, to the Punjab Chief Court, and Mir Mean Shah Din, Khan Bahadur, Barrister-at-law, has been selected for the post. MR. D. C. Johnstone, C. S., succeeds Justice Chatterjee, C. J., who retires next week, and Mr. H. A. D. Rattigan officiating, until Mr. Johnstone's return from leave next January.

IN the realms of Literature, as well as of Art, the name of Dante Gabriel Rossetti stands out with greater prominence as the years go by, and anything that can be added to our knowledge of his character becomes doubly welcome. For this reason alone, if for no other, the publication of Mr. Hall Caine's autobiography in the beginning of the next month must command more than ordinary attention. True, the gifted author gave us his "Recollections of Rossetti" some twenty-five years ago, but, at that time, for many reasons, much had to be kept back. Now, the necessity for such reticence no longer exists, and Mr. Hall Caine therefore feels at liberty to add greatly to the facts, which, from his intimate personal association with the artist, he alone can give. Apart, however, from the chapters on Rossetti, "My Story" (the title of Mr. Hall Caine's forthcoming work) contains many references to other great names in literature ; and, moreover, it tells, simply and unaffectedly, the story of his own life, from its struggling beginnings onward. It, therefore, will attract and interest all classes of readers, and doubtless will afford much encouragement to the many who are striving to obtain a foothold on the ladder of fame. The book will be published by Mr. Heinemann for Messrs. Collier and Co.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

IMMUNITY FOR "CRIMES PASSIONNELS" IN FRANCE.

Failure of the Champagne Vintage.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, SEPTEMBER 19.

IT is to France that we owe the delicate and attenuating definition of "crime passionnel" for murders, woundings, vitriol throwing and all manner of outrages when committed by betrayed husbands, wives, or lovers or those suffering from some proud oppressor's wrong. The same claim for merciful consideration, if not for absolute extenuation, is also made by the defenders of nihilists, anarchists, social revolutionaries or revolutionists pure and simple, the only difference being that in the second case the offence becomes a "crime politique" instead of a "crime passionnel." Equal indulgence is demanded alike for the jealous homicide as for the bomb thrower who blows a potentate to atoms and kills or mutilates dozens of inoffensive people. This order of ideas, as I have had occasion to point out in the past, is largely extending in France when juries can be worked upon to any extent by the fervidly sentimental appeals of counsel for the defence seeking to establish a "motif passionnel" for the crimes, amatory or political, of their clients. Thus it happens that M. Gregori, who fired two revolver shots at Major Dreyfus and slightly wounded him in the forearm during the ceremony of transferring Zola's ashes to the Pantheon, has absolutely acquitted the assailant after a trial lasting two days. The first-day's proceedings were noticed in my last correspondence. On the second day it was only the firmness displayed by the President of the Court that prevented the proceedings from degenerating into a dramatic epilogue of the passionate scenes that marked the Dreyfus trial of ten years ago. The only legal question before the Court, was, of course, whether Gregori did or did not fire at Major Dreyfus with intent if not to kill, at least to wound. That the act was premeditated was proved up to the hilt, but defendant's counsel, instead of pleading his client's insanity as he might have done, attempted to work upon the passions of the jury in order to revive the dead embers of the Dreyfus affair, and the same tactics were followed by all the witnesses summond for the defence, including the notorious Colonel Paty du Clam and M. Rochefort. The first-named claimed indulgence for the accused as a man "who with a pistol shot tried to cast a little light into the darkness." M. Rochefort, on being pressed by Gregori to say what the latter's motive was, replied "passion alone inspired the act of Gregori as passion arms the woman who throws vitriol at her lover." There again we have the "motif passionnel." Gregori in attempting his own justification posed as representing a portion of Paris and a portion of France against the Zola ceremony and the impudence of transferring Zola's ashes to the monument raised to great men by a grateful country. In an impassioned peroration addressed with dramatic effect to the jury he said : "You will give the verdict of France. It was for the moral salvation of France, it was for her honour that I acted. You will say whether I am guilty." The jury responded to this appeal by acquitting Gregori on both counts. He was declared to be guilty neither of homicide with premeditation, nor of deliberate and premeditated wounding. Gregori's counsel delivered an eloquent diatribe against the present Republican regime, in which he mingled with art all the concentrated venom of Anti-Dreyfusism. Even the Advocate-General made no effort to induce the jury to decide in favour of the first count—that of homicide by premeditation. Loud cheers greeted the announcement of Gregori's acquittal. The jury had evidently regarded his act as a "crime passionnel" in the spirit of M. Rochefort's declaration. A letter, appearing in a London evening paper, bearing the signature "A Frenchman," makes the following caustic, but very appropriate comment, upon this astonishing acquittal :—

I perceive that you know not France or the French juries, that you are surprised because one has acquitted M. Gregori for having fired a shot at M. Dreyfus. Within the last four months these two events have happened in Paris. A gentleman was displeased with his banker ; he went and fired six shots at him from a revolver and killed him quite deliberately. He was unanimously acquitted, though he did not even prove that the banker had cheated him. Again there was a young lady whose fiancee (betrothed) failed to marry her ; she fired two shots at him and killed him. She also was unanimously acquitted. Well, you will agree that after this one could not condemn M. Gregori for missing M. Dreyfus !

AGITATION AMONG THE VINE GROWERS.

Last summer popular disturbances of a very serious character, very nearly assuming, in fact, the character of armed revolt against the Government plunged the south of France into general turmoil. The vine growers were in despair because in despite of the disappearance of the "phylloxera" and the return of abundant harvests of sound grapes they could only find a totally inadequate demand for their wine. The fact was that a large proportion of the public at home as well as abroad, providing the market for ordinary wines of the claret category, had got used to the cheap but falsified article produced by the French growers during the "phylloxera" period by the blending of a small modicum of French wine with the coarser but very cheap vintages of Spain and Italy. When the days of abundance for sound French wine returned growers found that they could not get rid of their stocks and protested violently against the continuance of the system of falsification practised under stress of former adverse circumstances. The Government came to the assistance of the suffering industry and certain measures were passed for its relief with the result that the crisis was partly tided over and comparative tranquillity was restored. What happened in the south of France is, however, now about to be repeated apparently in the east although the cause of the distress is different, for whereas in the south the trouble proceeded from a glut of good wine, in the East it is due to the almost total destruction of the champagne grape crop by an attack of mildew caused by the spell of wet and stormy weather during the second half of August and the beginning of September. At Ay, Moussy, Epernay, Avize and Reims, to mention only well-known places, the vintage of the year is reported to be practically destroyed.

The result to the vine growers of the Marne is certainly serious, more especially as this year's failure is not an isolated misfortune, but comes as the aggravation of a long period of embarrasment. They complain, as their brethren in the south did, of the neglect of their interests by the State. They contend that the meaning of the name "champagne" must be defined—that, just as by the Congress of Geneva the same "cognac" was reserved for "the product of the distillation of vines gathered and distilled in the Charentes," so the title "champagne" should be restricted to wines gathered and prepared in the district which goes by that name.

Unfortunately, the present distress in the Champagne district is complicated by the fact that during the "phylloxera" period the manipulation and sophistication of wine went on there as merrily as in the south of France. Wines were brought from the Midi, the Loire, the Moselle, and even Hungary, and were converted into "champagne" at Reims and Epernay. The "phylloxera" was overcome, but the small growers now claim that the dealers, finding it far more profitable to convert wines bought elsewhere at 20f. or 25f. the hectolitre than to handle the real Champagne wines which cost ten times as much, have in too many cases continued the practice. At the present moment when the question of how they will be able to live through the winter presses anxiously upon so many growers, the expected arrival of 30,000 casks of wine from outside, which have been brought into the district for the purpose of manufacture into champagne, fills the population with anger and alarm. Agitators ask them, will they tolerate it? A large meeting of vineyard men is called to meet at Ay to-morrow in order to protest against the manufacture of sophisticated wine. It is declared that foreign wine must not be allowed this year to enter Champagne with impunity. The people must unite and agree to defend by every means in their power their interests and the right to live—"the time for action has come."

THE FRANCO-SPANISH NOTE TO THE POWERS.

The Franco-Spanish Note, upon the situation created by the success of Mulai Hafid in Morocco against Abdul Aziz, was communicated to the Powers on September 14. According to a semi-official statement, summarising its contents which has been issued in Paris, the Note lays down the principle that the question of the recognition of Mulai Hafid should be solved according to the principles that have inspired the understanding of the Powers as regards the Moroccan question ever since the Algeciras Conference. France and Spain have felt that their special interest in Morocco singled them out as the proper parties to make formal proposals to the other Governments. In drawing up those proposals they proceeded on the principle that the recognition of the new Maghzen should be conditional on the obtaining of common guarantees for all foreign interests. Those guarantees are indicated as follows :—

1. Confirmation of the Act of Algeciras and of the executive measures adopted for its application, notably the rights conferred upon France and Spain for watching the contraband traffic in arms.
2. Confirmation of all the other treaties and engagements of the Maghzen with foreign Governments, the Diplomatic Corps, and private individuals.
3. Acceptance of responsibility for the Sultan's debts, private claims to be investigated later on.
4. Confirmation of the authority of the Casablanca Indemnity Commission, the new Sultan being responsible for the payment of those indemnities.
5. Official and formal disavowal of the Holy War by Shereefian letters to the cities and tribes.
6. The immediate adoption of the measures necessarry to ensure security in the ports and along the main routes to the interior.

The statement continues :—

When these guarantees have been obtained Mulai Hafid might be officially recognised. The Powers would naturally preserve the right of demanding directly from the new Sultan the settlement of questions concerning their special interests, particularly as far as France and Spain are concerned, the reimbursement of their military outlays and the payment of indemnities for the murders of their "nationals." Finally, it is stated that it would be desirable that the new Sulten should grant honourable treatment to Abdul Aziz. The representations of the old regime would be recommended to his equity.

Difficulties may be expected to arise on Germany's part in regard to Clause 4 of the guarantees, and this has been already indicated by the comments of the German semi-official Press and other German papers prior to the communication of the Franco-Spanish Note. The demand (Clause 5) that Mulai Hafid should officially and formally disavow the Holy War is deprecated in many quarters, it being considered that such an act would stultify the new Sultan in the eyes of his subjects generally and dangerously excite the more fanatics tribes. He may quietly drop the project of a Holy War, as, in fact, he has practically done already, but to disavow it publicly would only tend to prevent the restoration of tranquillity in Morocco which must be one of the main objects aimed at by the Powers.

G. D. WILLIAMS.

THE American Consul at Nanking reports that the tea trade of China was more flourishing and the shipments greater in 1907 than in any year since 1903, the exports being 214,629,663lbs. valued at 25,388,808 dols. an increase of 27,459,400lbs. and of 4,085,104dols. over 1906. The shipments to Russia and Great Britain were greater than in 1906, while the United States took 26,891,942lbs., or 6,626,476lbs. more than in 1906.

MESSRS. GALE AND POLDEN, the well-known publishers of military publications, have just brought out a new and revised edition of "Notes on Staff Rides and Regimental and Tactical Tours for Beginners," by Major T. E. Fowle, Bedfordshire Regiment, who was recently Brigade-Major, Madras Brigade, and is now at Aden. The author has included in this edition several paragraphs likely to be specially useful to Officers in India.

CHRISTMAS ISLAND SHIPWRECK.

GREAT SUFFERINGS.

Chinese Mutinous.

BABY'S NOTABLE BIRTH-PLACE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 2.

The accounts of the sufferings of the crew and passengers of the steamer "Aeon," wrecked on Christmas Island, show that the ladies and children on the first day ashore were without food and shelterless in the blazing sun. Tents were afterwards erected. Four weeks were spent in repairing the life-boat and fitting an oil-engine in it, with which a start was made for Fanning Island, but had to return disabled and re-started after fitting up sails.

Shortly before the rescue took place, a baby was born and the transfer of the mother to the steamer was made under the greatest difficulty.

The Chinese crew were insubordinate throughout, looting the wreck and refusing to work.

One European was constantly guarding them.

THE SITUATION IN THE NEAR EAST.

Markets Affected.

BULGARIA'S REPORTED AGGRESSIVENESS.

LONDON, OCTOBER 2.

The markets are affected with certain uneasiness regarding the situation in the Near East.

Reports are current that Bulgarian officers are buying horses for their Government in Hungary.

LONDON, OCTOBER 3.

It seems to be generally accepted that the Bulgarian Railway question will be peacefully settled, but there is no sign of Bulgaria yielding.

It is pointed out in various quarters that Bulgaria's position renders any active coercion most difficult.

LONDON, OCTOBER 4.

The Austrian Ambassadors with the different Powers have presented to the respective Governments an autograph letter from the Emperor Francis Joseph dealing with the situation in the Balkans. Great importance is attached to the letter. Nothing is known of its purport, but it is believed to relates to Bosnia and Herzegovina.

THE COTTON DISPUTE.

Effect on London Stocks.

LONDON, OCTOBER 2.

The cotton dispute is beginning to be felt in London, where the prices of unbleached calicoes and cotton towelling are advancing, stocks being low. But other departments have hitherto not been affected.

THE YUNNAN FRONTIER QUESTION.

China Pays the Indemnity.

LONDON, OCTOBER 2.

Reuter wires from Peking that the Yunnan frontier incidents have been settled.

China pays one hundred thousand dollars, plus the damage to the railway, and allows the extension to Sianfu, but refuses to degrade the Viceroy.

MR. HARCOURT ON NATIONAL DEFENCE.

Security against Invasion.

"POLITICAL FOOT-PADS" OF THE YELLOW PRESS.

LONDON, OCTOBER 3.

Mr. Lewis Harcourt, speaking at Rossendale, last night, said that we were determined to maintain security against invasion. The necessary funds could be provided by methods of sound finance without a loan.

He condemned the scare-mongers of the Yellow Press as political foot-pads and pariah curs, and declared that Anglo-German relations had never been more friendly.

MR. BUCHANAN ON INDIA.

A Slight Mistake in Figures.

NATIONAL ASPIRATIONS AND SYMPATHY.

LONDON, OCTOBER 3.

Mr. Buchanan, speaking at Blairgowrie, said it was England's bounden duty to endeavour to satisfy the legitimate aspirations of India's intelligent men, numbering hundreds of thousands if not millions.

The peasants, he said, should have justice administered by kindly, sympathetic and intelligent rulers.

THE LATE PREMIER'S WILL.

LONDON, OCTOBER 3.

The will of the late Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman has been proved at £60,000 exclusive of his estates in Scotland.

Sir Henry's late brother, James, left estate valued at £210,929.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The Barberton Arrests.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 3.

A telegram from Barberton states that the seventy-six Indians who were arrested on the frontier have been fined £25 with the alternative of two months' imprisonment.

They went to prison.

LONDON, OCTOBER 4.

Fifty-eight Indians who returned to Komatipoort after a visit to India have been sentenced to two months' imprisonment and in addition a deportation order has been made.

The Indian community is infuriated at old residents and their children being treated as prohibited immigrants.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, OCTOBER 3.

A large meeting of the citizens of Karachi was held last night, under the auspices of the Sind Sabha, to protest against the treatment of Transvaal Indians.

Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas, President of the Sabha, presided and strong resolutions were passed.

Amongst them was one urging the Imperial Government to checkmate the Transvaal authorities, as Imperial interests are being jeopardised by race hatred, engendered by Colonial policy.

Another resolution advocated boycott by the Indian Government of Transvaal whites and their merchandise.

The Hon'ble Mr. Webb, Member of the Bombay Council, was present and expressed sympathy with the Transvaal Indians. He said that he was in correspondence with some friends in South Africa and England, as well as with Indian officials, with a view to getting first hand and authentic information and helping towards the solution of the difficulty.

GERMAN ARMY UNIFORMS.

Passing to War Conditions.

CHANGES IN ARMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 3.

The German Army is being gradually supplied with a new uniform in which everything bright is eliminated.

In time of war the cavalry will preserve their special headgear for the purpose of facilitating reassembly after a charge, but the helmets and Kalpaks will be covered with a grey veiling.

The cavalry are experimenting with a short bayonet and longer carbine to replace the sword.

THE SAMOS REBELLION.

Heavy Sentences.

LONDON, OCTOBER 2.

Three of the Samos rebels have been sentenced to penal servitude for life, eleven get lesser sentences and nineteen absentees have been sentenced to death.

THE "GLADIATOR."

Portsmouth Reached Successfully.

LONDON, OCTOBER 3.

The "Gladiator" was safely towed to Portsmouth to-day.

She made a triumphant progress down the Solent, vessels blowing their syrens and the crews and passengers cheering.

SPEECH BY THE PREMIER.

The Government and the Unemployed.

NO SPITEFUL SOCIALISTIC SPOLIATION.

LONDON, OCTOBER 4.

Mr. Asquith, speaking at Earlston, Berwick, said that the aim of the Government was to prevent rather than to palliate unemployment. He emphasised the importance of land and temperance reform in connection with the problem, and said that the object of the Government was not spiteful socialistic spoliation.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, OCTOBER 4.

The Bombay Mails of the 19th ultimo arrived at Brindisi on the evening the 30th ultimo.

RUSSIA AND BULGARIA.

Annexation of Boshia and Herzegovina.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 3.

The "Pioneer's" Special correspondent stated, in Vienna, that Austria opposes the Russian suggestion concerning Bulgaria.

The "Times" Vienna correspondent says that if the Russian suggestion is designed to test the attitude of the various Powers towards the Berlin Treaty, it has served its purpose.

The correspondent thinks that opposition to Russian proposals will strengthen the rumours as to an early annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES.

Third Annual Conference.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 3.

The Co-operative Credit Societies Conference, under Mr. Carlyle, Secretary to the Government of India, opens here to-morrow.

The principal point for discussion is that of the future organisation of these Societies for the purposes of financial control, their numbers having increased to such an extent, there being now in all India some 1,200 in existence, and that the difficulty of inspecting them is becoming serious.

At present they are under the direct control of the Registrar in each Province, but it is felt that further co-ordination is necessary, whereby the Societies shall be enabled to unite, so as to obtain funds on better terms than is at present possible, and incidentally to control each other.

Madras already has a Central Society, with nearly Rs. 2,00,000 of working capital, and similar organisations, though on a much smaller scale, have been established in some of the divisional centres in the United Provinces, also in four localities in the Central Provinces and Berar; but the organisation is capable of improvement, especially in the direction of enabling the Central Society to have the advantage of the combined credit of the village associations it finances, and thus obtain credit for the use of the latter at more favourable terms than at present.

The following is a list of Co-operative Credit Societies' Registrars attending the Third Annual Conference, which opens at Simla to-morrow, under the presidentship of Mr. R. W. Carlyle, C.I.E., viz., Messrs. Fremantle, (United Provinces), Joglekar (Bombay), Buchanan (Bengal), Wilberforce (Punjab), English (Burma), De (Eastern Bengal and Assam), Standen (Central Provinces), Haller (Coorg), Gopinath (Ajmer), Shama Rao (Mysore), and Rao (Madras), Mr. W. R. Gourlay acting as Secretary.

The meeting extends over four days, terminating next Thursday.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

Ananda Charlu's Retraction.

MR. DADABHOY NAOROJI'S APPEAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCTOBER 4.

Rai Bahadur Ananda Charlu, who headed the protest recently published against holding Congress in Madras, writes that he signed the protest-under misapprehension, and now that his misgivings were at an end, he heartily reechoed the wish of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, that all true Congressmen will join hands and manfully work to render the proposed Madras session of the Congress under the Constitution settled at Allahabad as complete a success as they could make it.

RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

Important Measures Discussed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 4.

During the last week the Indian Railway Canference Association have considered and made recommendations upon the question of the electric lighting of trains and have passed resolutions upon a number of technical subjects dealt with during the previous fortnight by the Loco. and Carriage Superintendent Committee, as also upon several questions relating to the internal railway working.

They have forwarded to the Railway Board recommendations to secure passengers from thefts and assaults, including the removal of continuous footboards and of hand rails and means for preventing ingress at night through the windows of carriages.

They have also under consideration the subject of warehouseaccommodation for goods, the rates for parcels, traffic and the exchange of rolling stock between railways and the proposal for the revision of the financial obligation of railways in-connection with the Government Police resulting from the enquiry by the Committee appointed by Government in 1906.

SEDITION IN INDIA.

The Aligarh Case.

ASSESSORS DISAGREE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 3.

In the Aligarh Sedition case, one assessor found Hoti Lal Varma guilty on all three charges framed against him, and two charges against Ram Sarup doubtful.

The second assessor found Hoti Lal Varma guilty on the charge regarding the giving of seditious leaflet to the schoolmaster Brij Lal, and thought the latter two charges, as well as the charges against Ram Sarup, doubtful.

Judgment is expected to be delivered on Saturday.

DURGA CHARAN SANYAL.

Mad through Incarceration.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 4.

Durga Charan Sanyal, accused in the Darjeeling Mail Assault case, has been transferred from the Presidency Jail, Calcutta, to the Penitentiary at Dacca, having gone mad, says the "Statesman."

THE HYDERABAD DISASTER.

Villages Completely Wiped out.

RESIDENT'S THANKS TO THE G. O. C.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, OCTOBER 3.

Under the tactful organisation of Captain Henderson, an able British officer and fluent linguist, work is proceeding at Hyderabad with method and system.

The names of districts, either wholly or almost wiped out, are now to hand, and are given so that anxious friends throughout India may know the worst.

Starting from the Residency, the bazaar and Pestonji's Koti, opposite the Bank of Bengal, Esamiah and Kachiguda bazaars and the Thagi Jail are clear gone. The line of houses, immediately to the west of the Residency are in ruins.

Across the Chudderghaut and Elephants Bridge, Mulkapett and Chudderghaut villages are gone; Bookalguda and Gonligooda and all the smaller areas along Afzul Gunj Road, from the Post Office (demolished) are destroyed.

Then starting from near Messrs. Abid and Co., Chudderghaut, down the Public Gardens Road, Troop Bazaar is partly demolished, but John Bazaar, Mahargunj and Siddi Ujmben Bazaars and Begum Bazaar are razed to the ground; whole villages and busties on the river side, from the bridge to the bridge on the north side, are demolished. In the City, Baradani Yusoof Bazaar, Maneergunj Amin Bagh up to Patherguthi, are all gone, except a few good buildings.

The districts of Ghasimer Bazaar, Hussain Alum, Kota Kitati to the Laik-ud-Dowlah and the old bridges are more or less desolate.

In to-day's Garrison Orders, there appears a paragraph stating that the Hon'ble the Resident had sent a letter of thanks to the General Officer Commanding, for the splendid manner in which the troops assisted in preventing an appalling disaster, when the Jeedmutla Tank was in danger.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Having read in newspapers an account of the tragedy that has occurred at Hyderabad on account of flood, and considering the probability of an outbreak of cholera, I would, in the interest of public health, beg to suggest the advisability of imitating Baroda in regard to taking preventive measures against the epidemic, which were adopted in the Baroda State during the severe famine of 1900, by Khan Bahadur Dr. Shamsudin J. Sulemani, Chief Medical Officer. The measures consisted in repeated purification of sources of drinking water with permanganate a potash, and in daily use of dilute sulphuric acid drops 5 to 10 in an ounce of peppermint water once or twice a day. Where cholera actually broke out water was purified daily till the epidemic ceased. Where there was fear of its appearing purification was done twice a week by way of precaution. The result of the above measures was good. Taking into consideration the population of the Baroda District, and that of the Broach and the Kaira zillas, which are on either side of it, it was found that the district in question suffered respectively, 3·5 and 3 times less than the said zillas, although the famine conditions were alike in all the three districts, and the habits and customs of the people are just the same. Baroda City has been practically free from cholera for some years. Its water-supply is daily purified with permanganate of potash throughout the greater portion of the year. The average daily quanity of the above substance used is about 9lbs.

The best thing for instantly destroying stench from decomposing animal or orgahic matter is the lotion of permanagnate of potash. A small quantity, say a teaspoonful of it, may be dissolved in a bucketful of water, and the lotion will be ready for use. It may be poured over the decomposing matter, and the stench will thereby disappear at once. The permanganate is a cheap stuff. Where gaseous deodoriser is required, nitric peroxide may be used. It is daily inhaled mixed with air by those men who purify silver or separate gold from it, and no harm comes to them. Nitric peroxile is easily prepared by adding commercial nitric acid to pieces of copper in a porcelain cup or vessel. The gas in question repeatedly parts with its oxygen, which oxidises organic matter, and takes it (oxygen) fresh from air.

X.

RELIEF FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly announce the following further subscriptions to the above fund?

	Rs.
Previously acknowledged... ...	11,250
Mr. Gulamhusen Ludhabhoy ...	250
Mr. Mahomedbhoy Datoobhoy ...	500
Mr. Jacob Sassoon	5,000
Gold and Silver Merchants of Shaik Memon Street and Sutar Chawl, per Messrs. Ramji Bhagwan & Bros	100
Total Rs.	17,100

Sd. DWARKADAS DHARAMSEY,

THE INDIAN MINTS.

Import of Bullion.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 3.

The imports of gold and silver into India continue considerable, in spite of the fact that Government purchases for coinage purposes have ceased for some time past.

The returns to-day published show that twenty cables worth of gold and 157 lakhs worth of silver bullion were brought in, in August last. The only coining done during the same period was the striking off in the Bombay Mint of 50,000 British dollars for use in the Straits Setttements.

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Communication Apparatus.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 3.

A large quantity of apparatus, required for providing communication between passengers and guards on Indian railways, is now being received, in fulfilment of orders sent Home several months ago.

This will be fitted to carriages with the least possible delay.

TROUBLE AT NASIK.

Various rumours have reached Bombay of trouble having occurred at Nasik, some of them of a wild character. From enquiries it seems to have been that a native on the golf course became insolent when told to move on and was hit by a player. Subsequently the dead body of a man was produced, alleged to have been the man struck and a mob collected on the links and showed considerable hostility to Europeans. A company of the Royal Scots was called down from Deolali as a precaution. The full details of the matter had not reached Bombay at the time of going to press, but there seems little doubt that the matter was not serious.

INCIDENT AT BREACH CANDY.

A Danger and a Menace.

A correspondent writes:—"I dined with a friend living in a bungalow at the back of Mahaluxmi Temple, Breach Candy, on Thursday evening, October 1st, Access to the bungalow is only obtained through the compound of an adjoining bungalow, belonging to a native gentleman, and adjoining the temple compound and tank. Through this compound my friend has a right of way. On sending a servant for a gharri after dinner. I was told that the Sadhus collected at the temple for a festivity would allow no gharri to enter or servant to go out. I, therefore, started with my friend to walk out to the road. On entering the compound of the native gentleman we found that it was occupied by hundreds of Sadhus who were being fed at the expense of another native gentleman, also living in an adjoining house. These Sadhus were seated all over the compound and in thick masses on the road itself and were having a meal. They tried to prevent us from going along the road, but disregarding them we walked quietly along the road without interfering with any of the Sadhus seated thereon. Immediately a great uproar arose, we were shouted at, threatened, and my friend was struck. Fortunately the gate at the other side of the compound was not shut and we were able to reach the main road. I was able to find a gharri, but my friend was unable to return to his bungalow because the Sadhus were waiting at the gate with sticks to attack him. With the aid of a police jamadar he managed with great labour to climb over the rocks of the seashore and reach his bungalow therefrom, much exhausted. His wife had meantime gone out to see what had happened, but had been driven back to the bungalow by the Sadhus who threatened to strike her.

The gentleman who is feeding 1,500 of these Sadhus had made no provision to see that they did not interfere with my friend. When informed of what had happened he had the effrontery to suggest that my friend should pay 8 as. a head or Rs. 750 to pay for the dinner which the Sadhus had refused to eat after we had passed through. He promised that there should be no further obstruction to my friend's right of way, but last night the road was again absolutely closed by the Sadhus and my friend was prevented from going outside his own compound.

N.B. (i) What does the Health Officer do on these occasions? No sanitary arrangements appear to be made for these 1,500 dirty mendicants. There is no space available for them to occupy except the temple grounds which are small.

(ii) Why is not proper police supervision exercised? Two European policemen called at my friend's bungalow on Thursday night and talked with us on the verandah. They never warned us what was going on outside, but told us they had come by a back road as we found out subsequently. This feeding of the 1,500 is to last eight days."

KHANDALA IN AUTUMN.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KHANDALA, OCTOBER 2.

The October season in Khandala has begun in earnest with the opening at the Convalescent Home on the 22nd ultimo, the arrival of the British troops on the 30th, while the well-known Khandala Hotel and Hamilton Hotel are fast filling up. Khandala, particularly after the rains, is really a charming spot for an overworked brain requiring peace and rest. Besides nature lends a helping hand by adding her finishing touch to the surrounding hills and valleys which are clothed with a rich variety of shade and colour. The dark green foliage interspersed with frequent breaks of lighter green here and there, together with the bright yellow patches, of the "til" on the hill slopes, all go to make up an enchanting picture that will bear favourable comprison with other hill stations. Innumerable gurgling streams keep rushing down the slopes, while a beautiful collection of the feathered tribe sweetly break in the mornings.

Thanks to Mr. Muirhead, the General Traffic Manager, the station has undergone several important changes, all undertaken for the comfort and the convenience of the public. If a waiting room could be added to the up platform, it would still add immensely to the comfort of the passengers as there is plenty of room available in this direction for an extension. To this may be added a footbridge for crossing in safety from platform to platform. As it is, the greatest inconvenience and annoyance is experienced when two trains meet at the station as it has often happened, by the time a rush is made for the other side the train moves off! Khandala being a a military sanitarium for broken down invalids, a footbridge is urgently needed. Lonavla and Karjat have theirs, and Khandala should have one. The present primitive way of crossing the line for men, women and children is most objectionable and, notwithstanding every precaution taken for the safety of passangers it may some day end in a serious accident to life and limb, and then the question of damages will have to be considered!

The Khandala Post Office here might offer better facilities for obtaining stamps more frequently as the time for the sale of stamps is most inconveniently limited at present.

This note would be incomplete without referring to the present Stationmaster who has been here for many years and who is, at all times, willing and ready to render every possible assistance to the visitors.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Bombay Improvement Bill.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

POONA, OCTOBER 3.

THE Council of the Governor of Bombay met at the Council Hall Poona, on Saturday, at 12 o'clock noon. There were present: H. E. the Governor of Bombay, presiding, The Hon'ble Mr. J. W. P. Muir Mackenzie, the Hon'ble Mr. Jenkins, The Hon'ble Mr. Logan, the Hon'ble Mr. Dunn, the Hon'ble Mr. F. G. Selby, the Hon'ble Sheikh Sadik Ali, the Hon'le Mr. Setalvad, the Hon'ble Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh, the Hon'ble Daji Abaji Khare, the Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas Damodher Thackersey, the Hon'ble the Jaghirdar of Ichalkaranji, the Hon'ble Mr. Lamb, the Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Navroji Pestanji Vakil, the Hon'ble Sir Walter Hughes, the Hon'ble H. E. E. Procter, the Hon'ble Sar Desai of Vantmuri, the Hon'ble Syed Zain El Edrus, and the Hon'ble Mr. Malcolm Robert Jardine, Advocate-General.

His Excellency the Governor opened the Council by regretting the small attendance of members, but he observed that their business would be brief as there were only two Bills to be introduced.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST BILL.

A Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, was introduced.

The following is a statement of the objects and reasons for the Bill:—

This Bill proposes to make certain amendments of the provisions of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, regarding the acquisition of land for the Board under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, as modified by Section 47 to 50 of the former Act. As these amendments are of an urgent nature, it is considered desirable to enact them in a separate Bill, which can be passed without the delay involved in including them in Bill No. II of 1907 (A Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898). The latter Bill has been referred to a Select Committee for report by the 31st December, 1908, and it will probably be some months before the report is received and the Bill passed into law.

The amendment of Clause (1) of Section 47, proposed in Clause 2 of the Bill, is necessary, as Government have large reversionary interests in many lands held under "Sanadi" and other peculiar tenures in the City of Bombay, and it is desirable that the assessment of the value of these interests should be included in acquisition proceedings taken under the City Improvement Act. Hitherto the Special Collectors, appointed under the Land Acquisition Act for the purpose of acquiring lands for the City of Bombay Improvement Trust, have included the value of these interests in their awards, and apportioned to Government the share of the total award representing that value. It has, however, been held by the Tribunal of Appeal in a recent case that Government is not a "person interested," within the meaning of Section 3 (b) of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, and are not therefore entitled to compensation in any proceedings before the Collector under the Land Acquisition Act, and the City Improvement Act. The Tribunal has also ordered the whole of the compensation awarded by the Special Collector (including the value of the Government interests) to be paid to the occupants of the land acquired. Such a decision clearly leads to a most inequitable result, and it is accordingly proposed to make it clear that the Crown is included in the expression "persons interested" used in Section 3 (b) of the Land Acquisition Act, as applied by Chapter III of the Improvement Act.

The object of the amendment proposed in Clause 3 of the Bill is merely to modify the concluding words of Section 50 of the Act, so as to obviate the necessity which the present wording might be held to impose on the Board of entering into a separate formal agreement to pay further costs before obtaining a transfer of land acquired for them from the Collector. Such separation agreements have not in practice been entered into, and their execution would entail unnecessary expense and labour.

As the amendments are intended to cover the past and existing practice in the matters referred to they are given retrospective effect by Clause 4 of the Bill.

THE HON'BLE MR. JENKINS'S SPEECH.

The Hon'ble Mr. Jenkins, in introducing the Bill, said:—The circumstances which have rendered the introduction of this Bill necessary are set forth in general lines in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. The Bill is of course of general application to all lands on which the Crown has an interest, but I propose, by way of illustration, to give some account of the specific cases which have exposed the defects in the law which we now desire to amend. In Bombay there are numerous holdings, especially in the north of the Island, held under what is called "toka" tenure, the tenants of which pay a rent to Government. In the course of their operations the Improvement Trust have found it necessary to acquire many of these holdings, and the Collector acting under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, as applied to the operations of the Trust by the Improvement Trust Act has awarded compensation to Government and the tenants separately on account of their respective interests in the land. It has, however, been held by the Tribunal of Appeal in one of these cases that compensation cannot be awarded to Government because Government cannot be considered to be a person interested as defined by Section 3 clause 2 of the Land Acquisition Act. Upon this finding it might be expected that, Government not being an interested party for the purposes of the Act, the interests of Government would have been excluded altogether from the purview of the Court. Not at all. The Tribunal awarded the value of the interests of Government to the tenant, who thus comes off with a liability magically converted into a source of profit.

I am, by no means, certain that this is good law, I am quite certain that it is contrary to commonsense. The case already decided is not to be taken as a precedent, and it may be that the Tribunal may find it possible to reconcile law and commonsense. The amount of public money at stake is, however, considerable, and we cannot afford to trust to a possibility. We, therefore, propose to modify Section 3 of Clause 21 of the Land Acquisition Act as applied by Sect. 47 Clause 1 of the Improvement Trust Act by inserting the words "including the Crown". The effect will be to make it clear that the Crown is a person interested, and to enable the Collector and the Tribunal of Appeal to settle and award compensation on account of interests of the Crown which may be found to exist in lands acquired by the Trust.

Section 3 of the Bill is intended merely to relieve the Trust from the obligation to enter into formal agreements to pay any further costs which may be incurred on account of the acquisition of lands transferred to the Board. Such agreements are unnecessary, and as a matter of fact have never been executed. It is necessary that retrospective effect should be given to this measure, both to absolve the Board from their liability to execute agreements for lands already transferred, and to ensure that the cases already decided by the Collector, and now pending before the Tribunal of Appeal, shall be decided in accordance with the provisions of Section 2 of the Bill.

I move that the Bill be read a first time.

SIR P. M. MEHTA'S SPEECH.

The Hon'ble Sir P. M. Mehta said it was hardly conceivable that a Collector should be entrusted with the adjustment of the interests of Government when he was himself the agent of Government, for the purpose of making the offer of what should be the award as compensation to the actual holder of the land. Such questions should be decided by a tribunal who should be followed if it was desired by the Court of Appeal. That Tribunal even was appointed by Government for one year, and comprised a Judge, appointed by Government, an Assessor, appointed by Government, and a second Assessor, apoointed by the Corperation. He desired to ask, was it fair, was it just, was it suitable that the question of Government interests should be decided by a body composed in that manner, without practically any appeal to a higher tribunal? It was most inequitable that the question should be decided by a committee composed as that was. Even since the beginning of the City of Bombay, in the reign of King Charles II, questions had arisen with regard to the differences of tenure in the island. With regard to these decisions, the members of His Excellency's Council were probably well acquainted with the decision of the judges in the past in the matter of land tenure. Ever since Sir Gerald Aungier entered into the Convention with the inhabitants of the island on the differences of tenure in the island there have been a variety of tenures—leasehold, goodwill, sufferance, etc. A certain portion of the town was then made a perpetual freehold tenure. It was idle to say that there was no freehold tenure in the island of Bombay. Bombay differed from the rest of the continent in holding tenures which were permanent freehold tenures. Government tried, over and over again, to say that the land was a tenancy of will and that sufferance was lease-hold. Sir Pherozeshah dealt at length with the questions of leases for various terms of years after which the lands were to be resumed by Government. He quoted the Forest Act by which Government extinguished its rights outside the City. He referred to the Toka tenure under which the tenant paid to Government one-third of the produce. However, he was convinced that the matter should be decided in a competent Court of Law. The cases would be of a very complicated and difficult character, and he asked the Council whether it was not right that the interests of the actual land holders should be carefully guarded and their rights be heard before a competent tribunal. At present the result of that amendment between Government and the present holders would be that cases would be decided by the nominees of Government who would not be open to appeal. The Court has to decide on the market value of the land. Now the market value of the land took into account only the interests of Government. He appealed to His Excellency and Council not to dispose of that question in a hurry and not to trust these awards to the proposed tribunal, but to provide that the awards of the Collector shall be subject to appeal in the High Court. On all ordinary questions a man had a right of appeal to the High Court if he considered that the matter required no mere formal settlement, but a further safeguard to be provided for the land holders who were concerned.

HON'BLE MR. SETALVAD'S SPEECH.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad said: Your Excellency, May I be permitted to say one word with regard to what my honourable friend, Mr. Jenkins, has said? If I understood him rightly he said that when Government applied to the Tribunal of Appeal for a certificate to appeal to the High Court it refused to grant it. I may say that I know something about the facts of the case, and I assure my honourable friend that such is not the case. What happened was that when the Tribunal held that Government was not a "person interested" and that therefore their claim could not be granted, the question arose as to whether the whole compensation should be paid to the landholder or not. Counsel appearing for the Improvement Trust said that was a question with which they were not concerned. The Tribunal thereupon ordered that the whole compensation should be paid to the claimant. Government were informed of it and they took time to consider whether they should apply for a certificate to appeal to the High Court. The Tribunal gave them time and ultimately the Government Solicitor intimated to the Tribunal that Government did not want to appeal. After that the Trust applied for a certificate and that was refused on the ground that they had said that they were not concerned with the matter as the question was between Government and the claimant. The whole dispute was between Government and their tenant and Government all along said that they did not want to appeal. That is how the matter really stands. I have no doubt that if Government had chosen to ask for a certificate the Tribunal was bound to give it and in that case the matter would have gone to the High Court. I quite agree with the Hon'ble Mr. Jenkins that the decision of the Tribunal to give the whole amount of compensation to the tenant was wholly wrong, and it is a great pity that Government declined to appeal, as it appears from the records of the Tribunal. Under these circumstances the Tribunal was perfectly justified in refusing the Trust's application, but I feel sure that if Government were even now to make such application in some other similar case the Tribunal would grant them a certificate to appeal and they can go to the High Court. But unfortunately we find now that Government have somehow taken the attitude of practically sitting on the fence. I do feel even now that if Government had taken up a fighting attitude on that question and applied for a certificate there would have been no difficulty in their getting one and they would have got the question finally settled by the High Court as they were entitled to do. The decision of the Tribunal is not final on the point, and as yet no attempt has been made in any other case to get it finally setted by the High Court. The Bill involves very important questions and it is desirable that it should not be hurried into its final stage without being referred to a select committee. I submit that the appointment of a select committe does not necessarily involve a great delay, for it can be instructed to make its report in a short time. The advantage of appointing a committee will be that it will consider the question from all points of view.

HON'BLE MR. JENKINS' REPLY.

The Hon'ble Mr. Jenkins, in reply, said that Sir P. Mehta had called in question the whole system of land tenure in Bombay, and he (the speaker) felt it would be extremely undesirable to attempt to introduce that suuject into a small amendment Bill of the kind under discussion. Now, if the Collector is not to proceed to assess Government's own land or in which Government had an interest, how is he to assess land which Government wishes to acquire. He thought the Collector had done very well in the past. His Hon'ble friend Sir P. Mehta had dealt lengthily with the subject of the complexity of tenures in Bombay, but he (the speaker) did not think he was called upon to go into that matter. He thought Government were quite equal to dealing with it. He would point out to Sir P. Mehta that the Land Acquisition Act was not their affair but was the affair of the Government of India. But this Bill had nothing to do with tenure. It took away no man's rights. It simply decided that where the Courts decided

that Government had an interest in the land, proper compensation should be awarded.

The Bill was then duly read a first time.

The Hon'ble Mr. Jenkins said that as it was a matter of urgency it ought to be now read a second time. No objection had been taken to the principle of the Bill. The object of it was perfectly clear, and it was not probable that any important improvement in matters of detail could be effected by its consideration by a special committee. He, therefore, proposed that the ordinary rules of business be suspended, and that the Bill be read a second time.

Sir P. Mehta said that obviously Mr. Jenkins had not understood the principle of his objections to the Bill. A tribunal should not be placed in such a position as to have to adjudicate upon a question in which they had an interest. That was a mere matter of commonsense. This body comprised a Judge appointed by Government, an Assessor appointed by Government, and a second Assessor appointed by the Corporation. That was not a body which should exist. So far as this Bill is concerned, if the interests of Government were to be decided by this tribunal, then he said that the tribunal ought to be changed. The cases which would come before the tribunal were of a special and complicated character, and should be trusted to an appeal to the High Court.

The Hon'ble Mr. Muir Mackenzie intervened to reply to Sir P. Mehta's references to the doubtful impartiality of the tribunal. Now the tribunal was composed of a Judge who was appointed by Government and others. Sir P. Mehta's proposition was that the judge might be biassed, and he (the speaker) confessed that to him that proposition was perfectly amazing. He had recently been noticing the extraordinarily high sums given by the Judges in cases of land awards. Mr. Muir Mackenzie paid a high tribute to the fairness of the Judges and Collectors.

Mr. Setalvad and Mr. Vakil then made a few brief observations upon the Bill.

Mr. Jenkins said that Sir P. Mehta had left him entirely unconvinced in regard to his objections to the Bill, because if any individual was dissatisfied with the award of the Tribunal he was at liberty to appeal to the High Court. The Tribunal, he believed, had hardly ever refused a certificate for an important case.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency the Governor said he thought the discussion had rather exaggerated the importance of the Bill. It was a very small question that they were proposing to regulate what was thought to be the Law. No amendments had been brought forward for the Bill and he thought Sir P. Mehta had no objection to the Bill in its principle, and he would be prepared to accept the Bill if it was coupled with no other Bills. There was no opposition to this small Bill, but Sir P. Mehta would like to see it further extended by giving further powers. But I must point out that no evidence has been brought forward that there is any dissatisfaction with the decisions of the Tribunals in the past, and it has not been suggested that the Tribunal would not grant a certificate. We may say further that there is no reason to suppose that a certificate would not be granted by the Tribunal to the High Court. As to the composition of the Tribunal I do not wish to speak, but I will say this: that when a Judge is appointed for a specific task he can take views on the subject, but I do not suppose that in this country he would dream of biassing his judgment in the interests of Government. I do not like even to think that such a suggestion should be brought forward. A Judge has to be appointed by Government, but I do not think he is capable of being biassed in favour of Government. After all, the money Government obtains from these sources is the people's money and it seems to me that all such monies as come to Government in this way help, or will help, to carry out much of the urgent work which we desire to accomplish in the people's interests. I now propose that the Bill be read a second time.

Sir P. Mehta asked for a division, which showed 14 for the Bill and three against.

The Hon'ble Mr. Jenkins proposed that the Bill be read a third time, and the Bill was passed.

KARACHI PORT TRUST BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Jenkins then introduced a Bill further to amend the Karachi Port Trust Act, 1886, which runs as follows:—Whereas it is expedient further to amend the Karachi Port Trust Act, 1886, it is hereby enacted as follows:—In the proviso to Sub-section (9) of Section 18 of the Karachi Port Trust Act, 1886, hereinafter called the said Act, for the words "the Local Authorities Loan Act, 1879, or other law for the time being in force" the words "this Act" shall be substituted.

After Section 59 of the said Act, the following heading and sections shall be inserted, namely:—The Board may, with the previous sanction of Government and of the Governor-General in Council and after due notification in the "Sind Official Gazette," raise money required for carrying out the purposes of this Act, provided that the dates within which any loan is to be raised under this Act shall not be published otherwise notified without the previous sanction the Governor-General in Council. All loans raised under this Act shall be raised on the security of the property now vested, or which may hereafter become vested in the Board; and the tolls, dues, rates, rents and charges leviable under this Act, less any sums set apart by the Board as a sinking fund for the purpose of paying off loans. Loans may be floated in the open market, or obtained from the Secretary of State for India in Council, but the terms of every loan shall be subject to the approval of the Governor General in Council.

All debentures issued under this Act shall be in such form as the Board, with the previous consent of the Governor-General in Council, shall from time to time determine.

The holder of any debenture in any form duly authorised under this Section may obtain in exchange therefor, upon such terms as the Board shall for time to time determine, a debenture in any other form so authorised.

Every debenture issued by the Board shall be transferable in such manner as shall be therein expressed.

The right to sue in respect of moneys secured by such debentures shall be exercisable by the holders thereof for the time being, without any preference by reason of some of such debentures being prior in date to others.

The Secretary of State for India in Council shall have, in respect of all loans made by him to the Board, the same remedies as debenture-holders, but he shall not be deemed to possess any prior or greater rights in respect of such loans than debenture-holders.

All loans repayable by the Board, whether contracted prior to or after the commencement of this Section, shall be a first charge on the income of the Board and on the property now vested, or which hereafter may become vested, in the Board.

All loans contracted by the Board shall be raised in India, and in Indian currency, unless Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, shall by notification otherwise direct.

In respect of every loan raised by the Board after the commencement of this Section for a term exceeding one year (except a loan taken from the Secretary of State for India in Council), the Board shall provide a sinking fund. Payments shall be made half-yearly to such sinking fund, and such payments shall be of such amount as will be sufficient to liquidate the loan within a period which shall not exceed thirty years or, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, sixty years.

The Board may apply the whole or any part of the sums accumulated in the sinking fund in or towards the discharge of the moneys for the repayment of which the fund has been established, provided that they pay into the fund in each year, and accumulate until the whole of the moneys borrowed are discharged, a sum equivalent to the interest which would have been produced by the sinking fund or the part of the sinking fund so applied.

The sums so set apart as a sinking fund shall be invested in securities of the Government of India or in the Board's debentures, or in such other securities as Government may approve in this behalf, and shall be held in trust for the purposes of this Act by the Board.

"59G. The sinking fund established for the liquidation of any loan shall be subject to annual examination by the Accountant-General, Bombay, who shall ascertain whether the cash and the current value of the securities at the credit of the fund are actually equal to the amount which would have been accumulated, had investments been regularly made, and had the rate of interest as originally estimated been obtained thereon.

The Board shall pay forthwith into the sinking fund any amount which the Accountant-General may certify to be deficient, unless the Governor-General in Council specially sanctions a gradual re-adjustment.

"59H. The Board may apply any sums, which can be so applied without prejudicing the security of other debenture-holders of the Board, in repaying to the Secretary of State for India in Council any sum which may remain due to him in respect of the principal of any loan, although the time fixed for the repayment of the same may not have arrived:

Provided that no such repayment shall be made of any sum less than ten thousand rupees, and that if such repayment is made the amount of interest in each succeeding instalment shall be adjusted so as to represent exactly the interest due on the outstanding principal.

"59I. Nothing contained in this Act shall prevent the Board from raising, with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, loans under the Local Authorities Loan Act, 1904."

3. For section 61 of the said Act, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

61. The moneys belonging to the Board shall be held by them in trust and, except as is hereinafter provided, shall be applied by them in payment of the following charges, and, in the case of a deficiency of assets, such charges shall rank as against the funds of the Board in the following order, namely:—

(1) the interest and instalments of capital due in respect of any loan that may have been raised by the Board or for the repayment of which it is liable;—

(2) the salaries, fees, allowances, pensions, gratuities compassionate allowances or other moneys due to the trustees and to the officers and servants appointed under this Act or lent to the Board by Government, and the contributions, if any, payable to Government on account of the pension and leave-allowances of any officer lent to the Board by Government, and the contributions, if any, duly authorized to be made to any provident or annuity fund established by the officers and servants appointed under this Act;

(3) any charges for which the Board may be liable under section 79 or section 80;

(4) such sums as Government may from time to time require to the Board to contribute on account of expenses in connection with the harbour police and police employed in guarding the docks, warehouses and other property of the Board, and on account of medical services supplied in the port in "lieu" of or in addition to any expenditure which Government may direct to be made from the funds or hospital port-dues, the control or application of which is by Sections 36 and 50 of the Indian Ports Act, 1889, vested in Government;

(5) the cost of repairs and maintenance of the property vested in the Board, and all charges upon the same and all working expenses;

(6) the cost, or such portion of the cost, of any new work, plant, vessel or appliance which the Board may determine to charge to revenue;

(7) the payment of pensions, gratuities and compassionate allowances granted by the Board to officers and servants of the Board injured, or to the surviving relatives of such officers and servants killed, in the execution of their duty;

(8) any other charge which may be specially sanctioned by the Commissioner on the application of the Board, or for which the Board may be legally liable."

4. In section 74 of the said Act, the words "in the opinion of the Board, intentionally" are hereby repealed.

5. In the said Act, Chapters VI, VII, VIII, and IX shall be renumbered VII, VIII, IX and X respectively.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The following is the statement of the objects and reasons for the Bill:—The main object of the amendments which it is proposed by this Bill to make in the Karachi Port Trust Act, 1886, is to place the Karachi Port Trust on the same footing as other large Port Trusts in India in regard to the raising of loans. The provisions of the Local Authorities Loan Act, 1879, have hitherto sufficed to meet the requirements of the Board, but as extensive work for the improvement of the Port to meet the growing demands of trade have now been undertaken, it is considered desirable that they should be empowered to issue loans under their own enactment. Accordingly a new Chapter VI, which is based on the corresponding Chapter VI of the Rangoon Port Act, 1905 (Burma Act IV of 1905), with the necessary modifications, is inserted by Clause 2, while Clauses 1 and 5 contain consequential amendments. By Clause 3 it is also proposed to amend Section 61 on the lines of Section 45 of the Rangoon Port Act, so as to specify the order in which the various charges to be met by the Trustees should rank against their funds and to give the debt charges of the Trustees priority over other charges.

2. By Clause 4 it is proposed to repeal certain words in Section 74 of the Karachi Port Trust Act, 1886, which impose on the Board an obligation to decide that a misstatement or under-statement in describing goods, etc., is "intentional," before they can impose a penalty for it. No such condition is contained in the corresponding provisions of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, Section 82: and in practice it has been found difficult to draw the line between intentional misstatement, etc., and carelessness, or open-eyed negligence, which deserves to be equally penalized.

HON'BLE MR. JENKINS' SPEECH.

The Hon'ble Mr. Jenkins said: This Bill has been introduced at the instance of the Karachi Post Trust, with the object of placing their borrowing powers on a more satisfactory footing. Those of us who knew Karachi seven and twenty years ago, and there is at least one at this table, besides myself, who did remember how, at that time, there was no wharf alongside which a ship could lie; how all goods were discharged and shipped by lighters; and how the Bandar Road was choked with bullock carts conveying goods to the Port. The Port was then under the management of a Harbour Board. Then came the Post Trust, created by the Act of 1886 with which we are now concerned. Under the administration of the Trust the Port has thriven amazingly, Lines of wharves have been erected, yards have been provided for the accommodation of imports and exports, and railway wagons run alongside of the ships. Yet all that has been done has proved fairly sufficient to meet the requirements of a constantly growing traffic.

The extension of irrigation in the Panjab and Sind will result in immense quantities of wheat and oilseed being poured into Karachi, which already boasts that it is the largest wheat port in India, and one of the largest in the world. The Trust are about to undertake new works for the accommodation of this traffic, and will have to borrow on a somewhat extensive scale. Hitherto the Trust have borrowed under the provisions of the Local Authorities Loan Act: and though they have been under some misapprehension as to the extent and nature of their borrowing powers under that Act, yet it must be admitted that they will be able to borrow more easily and on better terms if the conditions are stated in their own Act.

We consider, therefore, that the Karachi Port Trust should be granted the same advantages as are enjoyed by other Port Trusts in India. It will be seen that most of the provisions have been borrowed from the Rangoon Act, which have been found satisfactory.

I may say a few words with regard to Section 4 of the Bill which provides for the omission of the words "in the opinion of the Board intentionally" from Section 47 of the Act. It is not usual to make intention an ingredient of offences under fiscal enactments, for the reason that it is impossible to enter into a man's mind and ascertain what his intention is, and the circumstances are generally such as to raise no presumption either way. If a man makes a false declaration, when he is found by law to make a true one, he must be presumed to have acted intentionally and take the consequences.

I may say that the Bombay Act contains no reference to intention, and the Karachi Trust may, quite reasonably, claim equality of treatment. I much regret that the Hon'ble Mr. Webb, who has been most active in the promotion of this Bill, has not been able to be present to-day. I have, however, received a letter from him in which he says:—

"I now wish to say that I have carefully studied the proposed amendment to the Karachi Port Trust Act, as published in the Bombay "Government Gazette" of the 14th instant. They appear to me exactly to meet the requirements of the case, and I have no point or objection to raise in connection therewith. The application of the Karachi Port Trustees to be given extended powers for raising loans was made in July 1906, over two years ago. I would suggest therefore that the Amending Bill be passed into law, with the utmost expedition possible."

It is satisfactory to find that the Bill meets so completely the wishes of the body whose interests and purposes it is intended to serve. Whether we can meet the Hon'ble Mr. Webb's wishes as to the speedy passing of the Bill we shall consider presently.

Mr. Jenkins then moved the reading of the Bill a first time. He said that in the ordinary course of business they had to decide whether the Bill should be sent to a Special Committee. For his own part it could be perfectly safe to pass the Bill, as although the provisions might appear to be complicated they had been taken from an existing Act, which had been found to be quite satisfactory. There was no objection to the Bill, and the amendment of detail might be left to a Special Committee. With their permission he would like to invite opinion as to whether the Bill be referred to a Select Committee or not.

Sir P. Mehta said, as a matter of principle he protested against the standing orders being suspended except in cases of urgency. The second and third readings could be taken in the ordinary lapse of time without the appointment of a Special Committee. But the Legislature should realise that they had laid it down that the business brought before the Council is best dealt with in certain departments and at certain stages of time, and no departure from that principle should be allowed except in cases of urgency. There was no urgency in that Bill at all. He did not believe in the three stages of the Bill being taken at once.

Mr. Jenkins said that in view of the objection he would consent to the appointment of a Select Committee, consisting of Sir Walter Hughes, the Hon'ble Mr. Logan, the Hon'ble Sir V. Thackersey and the Hon'ble Mr. Setalvad, to whom the Bill should be referred, and which should report to Government by December 31, 1908.

This was acceded to, and the Council adjourned.

QUESTIONS BY MEMBERS.

By the Hon'ble Mr. Parekh.—

—Will Government be pleased to say—

(a) Whether the work of compiling the Record of rights in the Borsad taluka is completed?

(b) Whether there is now any officer vested with the powers of First Class Magistrate regularly staying in the Borsad taluka?

(c) How and where is the Resident Magistrate of Borsad now employed?

(d) When is he likely to be available for being sent to Borsad again?

Answer.—

(a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) The Magistrate, who was formerly resident at Borsad, is now employed at A'nand.

(d) No definite reply can be given. The advisability of transferring the Magistrate permanently from Borsad to A'nand is under consideration.

By the Hon'ble Mr. Parekh.—

5. Will Government be pleased to inquire whether the land-holders of the Kunbi and Vanjara castes in the Nandurbar taluka are as a class fit for being entrusted with the right of transfer of their lands.

Answer.—Careful inquiries have shown that the Vanjaris and Kunbis in the Nandurbar taluka are not fitted as a class to exercise the right of transfer. The honourable Member is referred to the reply to his question No. 14 asked at the last meeting of the Council.

By the Hon'ble Mr. Parekh.—

6. Will Government be pleased to say what has been the result of the inquiry which the Commissioner, N. D., was making in connection with my question No. I (d) and (e) asked on the 20th of June 1908, about the levy of Choravero in the Panch Mahals?

Answer.—It has been ascertained that the contributions have been collected in accordance with long-standing practice and that in case of refusal to contribute steps have not been taken to enforce payment. Orders have now been issued that the practice, which has no legal basis, should be discontinued.

By the Hon'ble Mr. Parekh.—

7. Will Government be pleased to say what has been the result of their inquiry upon the question whether in the conversion of ordinary ryotwari ternure into restricted ternure in the Panch Mahals the orders of the Government for safeguarding the rights of creditors against fraud are acted upon?

Answer.—The Honourable Member is referred to final reply to his question No. 3, asked at the last meeting of the Council, which is now placed on the Council Table.

By the Hon'ble Mr. Parekh.—

9. Will Government be pleased to give a statement of the position of the wounds on the bodies of the different persons who were killed or wounded by shots during the recent riots in Bombay?

Answer.—The Honourable Member is referred to the Government Resolution regarding the recent disturbances, a copy of which has been supplied to him.

By the Hon'ble Mr. Parekh.—

10. In connection with the project of the Kapadvanj Railway, will Government be pleased to say if any decision has been arrived at for the adoption of any of the two alternative routes, Nadiad to Kapadvanj and Mehmdabad and Kaira to Kapadvanj?

Answer.—Yes. On full consideration, preference has been given to Nadiad as the starting point of the proposed line to Kapadvanj.

By the Honourable Mr. Parekh.—

11. Will Government be pleased to say what were the total casualties of the railway accident at Itola that occurred in June last as ascertained up to date?

Answer.—It has be reported to Government that the casualties in the Itola accident as ascertained up to the present, are—

26 killed.	{	24 passengers. 2 Railway employes.
39 injured	{	34 passengers, 5 employes.

By the Honourable Mr. Parekh.—

12. Will Government be pleased to say whether the Standing Order dated 24th February 1900 about the closing of liquor shops at sunset is still being acted upon?

Answer.—The Standing Order in question has been superceded by later orders. The question of the hour at which liquor shops should be closed is under consideration.

By the Hon'ble Mr. Parekh.—

13. Will Government be pleased to say what number of liquor shops in the city and the cantonment of Poona they propose to reduce and which are the localities of such shops?

Answer.—In the cantonment and elsewhere four shops have been closed in the year 1908-1909. The number and distribution of shops in the city and the cantonment will be considered by the respective Local Committees about to be appointed.

By the Hon'ble Mr. Parekh.—

16. Will Government be pleased to say if they have ordered any inquiries to be made about the facts mentioned in the printed representation of the Poona Temperance Association submitted to them and if they have, what is the result of the same?

Answer.—The Honourable Member is referred to the reply which was given by His Excellency the Governor to the deputation which waited on him. The reply has been published and states plainly the points on which His Excellency intimated that inquiry would be instituted. The results of the inquiries will be published in due course.

By the Jaghirdar of Ichalkaranji.

3. Will Government be pleased to state what is the income derived from the fees paid by the scholars in the Government primary vernacular schools in the Bombay Presidency?

4. Will Government be pleased to state how many new primary schools were opened in the year 1907 and what was the number of boys in these schools?

5. Will Government be pleased to state how much revenue will be sacrificed if fee in all primary schools were abolished?

Answer.—

This information will be given shortly.

By the Hon'ble Sir P. M. Mehta.

1. Will Government be pleased.—

(a) to state briefly the measures adopted to obtain a suitable design for the building of the Prince of Wales Museum of Western India;

(b) to say what is being done at the present moment to make a final choice in that behalf; and.

(c) to say when building operations are likely to commence?

Answer.—

(a) Designs were called for by competition. The design selected as the most attractive by the Museum Committee has since been abandoned, as involving expenditure considerably greater than that specified in the terms of competition.

(b) Fresh designs are in course of preparation.

(c) It is hoped that building will commence in the course of the next few months.

By the Honourable Sir P. M. Mehta.

2. Will Government be pleased to state whether they have considered the desirability of associating a small committee of competent non-official gentlemen with the Special Officer proposed to be appointed under the recent Resolution of Government on the subject of the development of Salsette?

Answer.—Government do not consider that any useful purpose would be served by the appointment of a committee of the nature referred to by the Honourable Member at this stage of the inquiry.

By the Hon'ble Sir P. M. Mehta.—

3. Will Government be pleased to state if the decision of the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India on the conclusions referred to in the "ad interim" Report dated 3rd December 1907 of the Select Committee appointed to consider Bill No. II of 1897 [1907?] for amending the City of Bombay Improvement Act 1898, has been received, and if they will communicate the results thereof to the Bombay Municipal Corporation and the public before the Select Committee proceeds to consider them?

Answer.—The Government of India and the Secretary of State for India have not yet been addressed in the matter, as a report from the Trust regarding their financial position is awaited.

By the Hon'ble Mr. Khare.

1. (a) Is it the case that throughout the fair season up to June last steamers of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company never touched at Bankot and consequently great hardship was caused to the large number of passengers going to Bankot and places up the Bankot river?

(b) Do Government intend to require the said Company to resume the old arrangement about the steamers touching Bankot?

Answer.—(a) The company is under no contract with Government as to the ports at which its vessels will call, and Government are consequently unable to make on the company any such requisition as is suggested in clause (b) of the question.

(b) Government have received information that the bar at the month of the Bankot creek renders it unsafe or impossible for the steamers of the company to call at Bankot; and have directed that the feasibility of dredging and keeping open a channel shall be examined and reported on.

By the Hon'ble Mr. Khare.

2. (a) Is it the case that the Dharamtar creek and the different creeks on the western coast which in former years afforded approach to important bunders for country craft are almost all silted up and thereby great hardship and loss of time and money is caused to travellers and merchants?

(b) Do Government intended to take steps to restore these old important water-ways by dredging?

Answer.—The Honourable Member is referred to the answer given to Question No. I put by the Honourable Mr. Procter at the last meeting of this Council. The extensive denudation of the country resulting from the spread of cultivation, the limited reservation of land for forests, the liberal grant of privileges in the Reserved Forests and the disposal or grant of the Government right to trees in occupied lands, has unquestionably contributed largely to the silting up of the creeks and water-ways. The question whether the cost of dredging channels and keeping them open would in fact be prohibitive has been raised and further reports on the subject have been called for by Government.

By the Honourable Mr. Khare.—

6. Will Government be pleased to state the progress that has been made in the matter of the proposed construction of the Light Railway from Kalyan to Taloja, Panwel, Chawl and Karjat and also to give information about the time when the construction will be taken in hand?

Answer.—A detailed survey of the line is being carried out for Government by the G. I. P. Railway Administration, and the project plans and estimates are awaited. Government cannot say when construction will be taken in hand.

By the Hon. Mr. Khare.—

8. (a) Will Government be pleased to state the particulars of the conduct of the Brahman inhabitants of the village of Kelshi in the Dapoli taluka of the Ratnagiri district which led to the imposition of additional police in the said village?

(b) Were the Brahman inhabitants of the said village asked to explain their conduct which has led to this imposition, and, if so, what was the explanation given by them?

(c) Will Government be pleased to state the number of offences committed in the said village during the last five years and how many of them were committed by the Brahman inhabitants of the village?

Answer.—

(a) During the last five years 11 crimes of violence have occurred at Kelshi, and, in all these cases suspicion fell on certain members of the Brahmin community whose general reputation is that of gamblers and loose characters. None of them gave any assistance to the Police. The Brahmin community of Kelshi are regarded by the District authorities as a source of danger owing to their immoral and criminal disposition and there is good reason to apprehend that their gambling and drinking propensities will lead to further crimes of violence among themselves.

(b) No.

(c) The information is being called for.

By the Hon'ble Mr. Khare.—

9. Will Government be pleased to state when will the construction of the proposed bridge over the creek between Kalyan and Bhiwndi be commenced?

Answer.—The plans and estimate for the bridge, the latter amounting to about Rs. 4 1-2 lakhs, have been prepared and the work will be commenced as soon as founds can be spared. No money is available for it during the current year.

By the Hon. Mr. Setalvad.—

1. Whether Government have come to any, and, if so, what decision on the report of the Committee appointed to consider the question of the location of the Elphinstone College?

2. Whether Government have come to any conclusion regarding the question of proper accommodation for the large number of students attending the Government Law School at Bombay?

3. Whether Government will be pleased to take into consideration the desirability of taking measures to improve the present "unhealthy and unwholesome" hostel attached to the Elphinstone College?

Answer:—1 and 2. The subject is still under consideration. 3. Inquiries will be made.

PARSEE LOYALTY.

Meeting in Bombay.

A LARGELY attended meeting of the Parsees of Bombay was held yesterday in the Allbless Bang, to protest against the anarchical movement in India. Sir J. Jejeebhoy presided. A requisition signed by a number of prominent Parsee citizens of Bombay was sent to Sir J. Jejeebhoy and others asking them to convey a meeting. Sir J. Jejeebhoy and others thereupon convened yesterday's meeting. A few days ago, a few Parsees addressed a letter to Sir J. Jejeebhoy and others, giving notice that at the meeting they would move and support that a rider to the effect that the meeting further cordially endorsed the views expressed by Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji in reply to His Excellency the Governor's gracious message of congratulations on his birthday, and that it further cordially endorsed the views expressed by him in his general reply to the public for their congratulatory messages on the same occasion, be added to the main proposition.

SIR J. JEJEEBHOY.

Sir J. Jejeebhoy in addressing the meeting said: A kind of unrest has been prevalent in our country since some time past. That unrest has begun to take a dangerous form during the last few years. Our country has some afflictions of its own e.g., the famines that occur now and then and the plague that is prevalent for these last few years. But, now, the peril of anarchy, which is the product of the West, has begun to enter into our country. It is a peril which is dangerous to the Government as to us the subjects. We have met together to show our abhorrence against this peril. We all look at it with dislike. But it is thought advisable, that we, as a Community, should express in a body our abhorrence against the anarchical movement. It is for this purpose that we have met together to-day. This unfortunate movement has added to the difficulties of our rulers. This difficulty is not with regard to their safety as the ruling race, but is with regard to our well-being as subjects. Firstly, if we look to it from the stand-point of our Government we find that the strong arm of the British Government which holds sway over a large part of the world is quite able to suppress such movement with a strong hand. So, we have to look to this new anarchical movement not so much from the point of view of our Government, as from our own point of view as subjects. Such anarchical movements come in the way of the peace and prosperity, the advancement and the progress of the country. Wherever there is unrest and wherever there is absence of peace of mind and tranquility which permit the people to follow their respective avocations quietly there the country suffers in its advancement in education, art, commerce, trade and such other things and in the long run it is the people of the country who suffer in the end. A few misguided people have in their anarchical movement the mischievous motive of giving a blow to the British rule. As I have said above the British Government is able to take care of itself with a strong hand. But, as subject we have to look to this question. "Whether the British rule has or has not been a blessing to this country?" Often we learn facts by comparison. Our country has passed through the sway of many ruling nations. When we compare the former history of the previous ruling powers and compare with it the present rule and our present condition, we see at once, that our country has advanced far in many directions under the present rule and that we are indebted to the British rule for our present happier and more advanced condition. When we consider the questions of the safety of our lives and property of pure justice, of religious toleration, of the liberty of thousand words, and action, we find, that if ever India has enjoyed all these blessings at the same time and for a long period of time and if India expects to enjoy them for a still longer time it was and it would be under the cool shelter of the British. Of course one many point for these blessings to the times of ruling kings like Vikram and Akbar in the history of former rules, but they were periods few and far between. But it is the British Rule that has made it possible for us to enjoy these blessings on surer grounds and for longer periods and it is under the auspices of the British rule alone that we hope to enjoy them for a longer period. We Parsees are proud of our dear old country of Iran and of the old history connected with that dear country. We believe and not only do we believe but some learned savants of other communities also have said that whatever good characteristics we possess as a body, as a community, we owe to our old ancestral soil, to our old Iranian blood, to the teachings of our old religion conveyed from generation to generation. In spite of all these we are the countrymen of this our adopted country we are the children of this motherland. Our Iranian blood has been fed by the bread of the land, by the water of this country and has been kept running in our view, it has been kept pure by the salt of this land. So, together with all other countrymen of this land, we are bound by several common ties of duty towards this country. Our good consists in the good of this country. Thus, though we have come here from a foreign country, yet, by a long residence our interests are bound up with the interests of this land. As a Community our forefathers had looked to both these states of affairs and had taken their course of action and we have been able to preserve our unity as a community of a handful of people in the midst of the teeming millions of this country. Now, as a community our people has been, up to now, in the fore-front in social matters, in trade and commerce, in industries and arts. Our community has guided our sister-communities, in many walks of advancement. We have accepted from the civilization of the West what has appeared good to us. We have to keep away from what we find bad in the West. For what we have been able to do, we are indebted, among other causes to our Education. The Educated classes of a country have certain duties in the matter of the administration of the country. The duties are on the one hand towards the Government and on the other hand towards their fellow-subjects. It is the duty of the educted classes to look to the feelings of the people and to lay before the Government their proper and lawful demands, their wants and requirements, their hopes and aspirations. Of course this is the first duty of the educated classes. They are the leaders and guides of the masses. So, if they would not submit their wants and requirements, their hopes and aspirations before the rulers they would be said to be wanting in their duty towards their country. So, as a matter of course they may ask from Government for themselves and for their fellow-subjects, rights and privileges. As I have said elsewhere, a short time ago, they may ask for all these from the Government, not once but one undred times from the Government. As the proverb goes "Even your mother would not serve you meals unless you ask for them." But ask for these in a proper, reasonable, courteous, respectful and constitutional way, and not in a boisterous and mischievous way, not by threats and menaces, not by a show of force and terror. All nations, western and eastern, have been asking for progress and advancement and they will continue to ask. The British subjects have acquired all their present privileges and rights after a hard struggle. But their ways of procedure are different. Their patriotism is within proper limits and is always constitutional. Tennyson presents an exemplary specimen before the British public on the subject of his friend's love of liberty. The means and methods that are being adopted for some time past to ask for the above-said requirements—and among these methods the extremes of bombs and such other instruments are now included—are certainly suicidal for the future good of the country. The result of such means and methods are disastrous for the country. Such being he case, these means and methods must be suppressed. They may be suppressed by one of these two ways. Either the Government can suppress them, or we ourselves—the subjects can suppress them. Which of these two you will prefer? Which of these two is better? I think that most of you would, after a quiet mature consideration prefer the latter, of course, as I said above, the Government is able to suppress these anarchical methods, but how will they do that? By stronger Police arrangements. In the City, town, or locality where such movements are suspected to exist, Government will be compelled to engage detective Police and spies on a larger scale. Imagine what harm will be done to the country by such a procedure. It is possible that even the houses of some innocent persons may be searched. Some annoyance may be caused to the innocent. They have perhaps even suffered harm. That city or town may remain under the throe of some fear and anxiety. Such things may do great harm to the country So the better procedure is this that the people themselves should make their views heard and express abhorrence against such anarchical inconstitutional methods. Such expressions of disapproval abhorrence would be far more effective than the methods adopted by Government through their Police and Military forces and they would produce the desired result in a quieter way without causing any anxiety or panic. It is considered expedient for the good of the country that its industries and arts may be developed. A large amount of capital—both the capital of the people of the country, and, if that is not forthcoming, foreign capital—is required. If there is unrest and mischief prevalent in the country, capitalists would naturally hesitate to invest their money in this country, the country then, is in the long run, to suffer for this. In the annual expenditure of our country, the military expenses form a large item. Representations have been often made to our Government on our behalf to reduce that expenditure. The time for this reduction seemed near. Our British Government have on the one hand entered into an alliance with Japan, On the other hand, a cordial reconciliation has been entered into with the Russian Government in the matter of Central Asian affairs. We know that our good Emperer has a great hand in the spread of peace and friendship on all sides. Under all these auspicious circumstances it is just the time when we can boldly tell to our Government. "As there is no cause to be afraid of any enemy form without the country, kindly reduce the military expenditure of our poor country. Just at this time unfortunately the present unrest has spread and has given reason to Government to be anxious that the country has to be aware of enemies within as of enemies without." So, the present anarchical movement by some, has, instead of doing good, done harm to the poor country. If these misguided people may be exulting in their minds that they are the patriotic friends of the country they are wrong. No. truly speaking they are the enemies of the country. We have met here to-day to tell them so distinctly. Our action to-day and similar movements in the different parts of the country, will if nothing else be a means to bring these misguided persons to their senses. They will learn that a large part of the people look with disapproval and abhorrence at the actions. On this ground movement like that of ours to-day must be welcome. On the other hand, by such movements of ours, we assure the Government that we sympathise with them in their task of administration. As no one hand we hope to secure from them, at proper times and on proper occasions, lawful privilege, right and requirements, and at times fight constitutionally for them, so, on the other hand we are ready to help them and to sympathise with them with our words and actions and their task of governing the country well. A dozen examples of such expressions of sympathy and good-will towards Government from different parts of the country, will gain for the country, privileges and advantages which hundreds or thousands of bombs, seditious writing and seditious speeches would never gain. There is one point in connection with this matter that our educated people must bear in mind, As I have said above, it is their duty to serve their country. As one way to do this duty is to express and lay before Government their feelings and requirments, another way to do that duty is to explain to the people at large the true motive of the actions of Government. They have not to be satisfied by criticizing the actions of Government, but they have to explain to the people the real motive of the actions of Government. and, when due, to show appreciation of the laudable efforts of Government. Now, as I have said above, as our community is advanced in education, our educated people should set a good example to other sister communities by doing their duty towards their country in the above way, that is by doing their duty both towards the people and towards the Government. Our work should not end with expression of abhorrence to-day towards the anarchical movements. We each of us, must, as it were, form a centre in the circles we move in, to propogate such views about one's doing his duty towards his country. We must lay before the mass the true state of affairs and show them even in our private conversation and communication with them, the harm that may reault from the anarchical movement to the country and its people. For these few years past, we hear round about us, the Indian word "Swadeshi" and the English word "boycot". As lovers of our dear country we all love things that are "Swadeshi". So we would ask the misguided anarchists, "Brethren you all love "Swadeshi" things They say whether "anarchy" and anarchical thoughts are "Swadeshi"? Does the Sradeshi literature of the different communities of the country contain anything recommending anarchy? If not, we must all "boycot" this terrible movement which is not "Swadeshi". As it is the result of the misguided brains of some of the people of the West, so we people of the East, must in accordance with the teaching of the literatures of our country and of our religions, which prohibit anarchy boycot it". The ancient history and the ancient literature of our Parsee community teach and I believe the history and the literature of our Hindu and Mahomedan brethren also teach that, where a strong and just rule, order, harmony, good Government and peace prevail there rule prosperity and happiness. Where the contrary prevail, there waste and misery rule supreme, So if we love our country sincerely if we wish real prosperity to it, we must stand by the side of order and harmony established by our British Government, and stand against anarchical movements which carry disorder with it. We have met many a time in Anjuman gatherings like this for the consideration of various subjects. But the occasion and the work which have brought us together to-day are extraordinary. So let us take this opportunity and speak in unmistakable terms to-day and send a message to our sister communities of India to say. "Brethren following the footsteps of our forefathers, we, would willingly sincerely and gladly co-operate with you, and give our share in all the movements that are necessary for the advancement of our country of India—for its material, intellectual and moral advancement, for its social religious and political progress. But we would do that courteously, constitutionally and in a lawful way. We Parsees fully believe that our God Ahura Mazda has entrusted the destinies of India for its good, for its advancement, for its progress in the hands of the just British Government. The welfare of the country can be achieved under its shelter and shelter alone, with its support and support alone, under its guidance and guidence alone. What a member of our community, a Parsee of Parsees, a Indian of Indians, a great and good man, Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee has said of himself a short time ago, we say of all of us, that we Parsees have full confidence in the just British rule and in the British public that makes its powerful voice heard in the administration of the country. They will not fail to pay attention to the lawful demands of this country. In this world there is no human institution that can be called perfect. There is a good deal of room for improvement and progress. But that improvement and progress will be granted by Government who will hear all constitutional and lawful voices. So we look for, the progress and progress and prosperity of our country through the continuance and through the means of British administration."

On an extraordinary occasion like this we would respectfully convey a message to our respected Government to say. "We Parsees wish for the continuance of the British rule in this country and to inform it that we participate with our other sister communities in whatever lawful and proper demands might be made in a constitutional lawful and courteous way, and pray that the Government may be pleased to take into their favourable consideration such as constitutional, lawful and courteous demands." In the end we would pray that this country may enjoy quiet and peace, happiness and prosperity and that the British rule may continue over this country with the love and affection of the people.' (Loud cheers).

On Sir Jamsetjee calling upon Sir J. Cowasji to move the first resolution, Mr. B. J. Padshah said that a protest that had been sent in should be read to the meeting. Sir Jamsetjee declined to do so, on the ground that the letter was anonymous. Loud cries of dissent and counter-cries were heard, which continued for some minutes. Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia said that the scene was unworthy of an educated class, and expression which was greeted with loud cheer and counter-cheers, the uproar ceased on Sir Jamsetjee stating that he would rule the expression used by Dr. Sukia, out of order.

Sir Jehangir then moved the first resolution which was as follows:—This Anjuman meeting of to-day declares that the seditious movements, acts and intrigues of some person, who transgresses the limits of the constitutional methods of asking proper rights for the good of the country and with the respect the Government were by means of bomb-throwing, &c., introducing Anarchist intrigues and acts to the misfortune of the country, greatly retarded the country's progress. This meeting declares its opinion against and expressed its utter abhorrence of these acts.

Sir J. Cowasji in moving the proposition said that the present was an occasion when they should cast aside all differences and work harmoniously. It was the duty of the Parsee community to express their abherrence of the seditious movements in India. The Parsees should not sit quiet but come out and emphatically protest against such movements. The Indians had in Lord Morley a most sympathetic Secretary of State. He strongly a pealed to the Parsees to be always loyal to the British Government. A ruler that had been sent in was, he said, in accordance with the spirit of the original proposition, and he would therefore accept it.

The rider was as follows:

That this meeting further cordially endorces the view expressed by Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji in reply to His Excellency the Governor's gracious message of congratulation on his birthday as follows:—"I thank your Excellency for hoping that I will

THE HISTORY OF BENGAL ANARCHY.

The Case against the Alipore Prisoners.

MAGISTRATE'S COMMITMENT ORDER.

The following is the principal portion of the Commitment Order by Mr. L. Birley, the Additional Magistrate of Alipore, in the case of the first batch of accused in the Alipore Bomb Conspiracy Case, which is fixed for hearing on October 19th:—

Charges under the Indian Penal Code, Sections 121, 121A, and 123 have been framed against 30 of the 34 accused: accused 30 and 31 have been discharged under Sec. 209, C. P. C., for insufficient evidence: accused 22 has been discharged under Section 209, C. P. C., and a pardon has been tendered to him, under Section 337, C. P. C., and he has been examined as a witness: against accused 1 the evidence discloses the commission of the offence of abetment of murder, and he will be charged and tried separately for that offence.

The evidence is very voluminous: 222 witnesses have been examined and more than 1,000 articles and documents have been admitted as evidence. The evidence as it appears on the record in the detached statements of witnesses and the production of masses of documents found at various places is very complicated. I have therefore thought it proper to give in a consecutive form a very full account of the evidence which has been adduced, because without this it will be very difficult for the Sessions Judge to understand at the outset what is the nature of the evidence which will be put before him and for the accused to know fully what is the evidence against which they have to defend themselves. With the exception that a few of the accused denied their confessions, no statements have been made by them when examined under Section 209, C. P. C.

WHY WITNESSES WERE NOT CROSS-EXAMINED.

The witnesses have not been cross-examined in my court; a few of them applied for permission to cross-examine and I refused permission. It has been brought to my notice that, in a case recently decided, the High Court have held that a Magistrate is entitled to commit persons for trial when satisfied that a "prima facie" case has been established and in this case I am satisfied that such a case has been established. To allow cross-examination would have been to cause very great delay without any corresponding advantage, and unless the witnesses had broken down in a very remarkable way it is very highly improbable that I should have taken upon myself the responsibility of coming to a conclusion which in a case of this kind it is intended that only the Judge should do.

I make these remarks that it may be understood when I make my comments on the evidence that I have heard only one side of the case.

The accused are charged of waging war against the King, of attempting to do so, of abetting the waging of such war, of conspiring to commit these offences, and of conspiring to overawe by means of criminal force the Government of India and the local Government of Bengal, and lastly of concealing a design to wage war against the King. To prove those charges evidence has been given by which it is sought to prove the following facts:

(1) That certain overt acts were committed and that these acts amount to the waging of war against the King, and to attempting to overawe the Government by criminal force.

(2) That arms and explosives were collected to further these objects.

(3) That literature was disseminated and speeches were made, and young men were instructed and plans were devised and money collected for the furtherance of those objects.

(4) That the persons who have been charged took part in the above acts with knowledge of what was intended.

In order to present this evidence in an intelligible form it will be necessary for me to.

(1) Enumerate and describe the overt acts above mentioned.

(2) To describe the places where arms and explosives were found, and where the accused associated together.

(3) To describe the movements of the accused during the month of April, 1908, when they were closely watched by the police.

(4) To show the connection of the members of the society with the seditious literature and speeches which are said to have been used to further the aims of the society, and with the attempts made to obtain funds.

(5) To give an account of the evidence as it affects each accused individually.

THE FIRST OVERT ACT.

The first overt act was the attempt to wreck the Lieutenant-Governor's train between Chandernagore and Mankundu. This was in November, 1907. The evidence about this occurrence comes almost entirely from the confessions of accused 1, 3 and 25 and the statement of the approver (P. W. 68). The story is that Ullaskar Dutt took a dynamitte bomb which he had made himself, but had not time to lay it properly when the train came up, and that he threw down a few cartridges and there was a slight explosion. The approver says that he went with accused (1) on the previous day to select a place, and that on the night of the occurrence he and Hrishi Kesh Kanji Lal (accused 25) drove from Serampore to Chandernagore in order to bring Ullaskar back after the attempt, but that they missed him and came back without him, after hearing the futile explosion. Hrishi Kesh (25) made the same statements. The only outside corroboration of these statements is the evidence of P. W's. 26 and 49. P. W. 26 says that he drove two men (one of whom he identifies as 25) from Serampore to Chandernagore on the Dewali night, i. e. November 5, 1907, and that they arrived at Chandernagore at 10 p.m. and started back at 1 a.m.: while P. W. 49, the owner of the carriage says that accused 25 hired his carriage to go to Chandernagore one evening in Asian or Kartik (Kartik ends about the middle of November.)

It is to be noted that in his confession to me on May 5th the approver made no mention of this occurrence.

SUBSEQUENT ATTEMPTS.

The second attempt was made on the Lieutenant-Governor's train between Chandernagore and Mankundu shortly after the first.

This attempt is mentioned by accused 1 and 14, Barendra and Bibbuti Bhusan, in their confessions: they say that they went to the spot with Profulla Chaki (who as will be shown hereafter is the man who shot himself at Mokameh Station after the Mozuffurpore murder), that they made a hole but that the bomb was not used because they ascertained that the train was not coming that way. The approver, who did not mention this occurrence in his confession of May 5 and was not mentioned by accused 1 and 14 in their confessions has amplified this story: he says that several days were spent in making the hole and that accused 3, Ullaskar Dutt, put the bomb into the hole: the latter did not mention this occurrence in his confession.

Whether the approver's accounts of these two occurrences are believed or not there does not appear to be reason to doubt the confessions of accused 1, 3, 14 and 25 with regard to them, because it was not apparently known before these confessions were made that there had been any such attempts.

The third attempt on the Lieutenant-Governor's train was made at Narayngarh in Midnapore District, on December 6, 1907. On this occasion an explosion took place and some damage was done to the engine and to the rail.

The evidence shows that the bomb contained picric acid. The accused Barendra Kumar Ghose (1) and Bibhuti bhusand Sarkar (14) have confessed to having caused this explosion aided by Profulla Chaki: they have described the occurrence in detail. Some coolies have been convicted in connection with this attempt the newspapers and other article found near the spot make it very improbable that this was the work of coolies only. The accused deny that they received help from any one. Ullaskar Dutt confessed to having made the bomb.

THE CHANDERNAGORE ATTEMPT.

The fourth attempt was an attempt on the Mayor of Chandernagore, which took place on the night of April 11, 1908. The approver says that the object of this attempt was to earn money for the societe by gratifying the people who were displeased at the Mayor for preventing Swadeshi meetings. The accused Barendra (1) and Indra Bhusan Roy (2) and the approver confessed to taking part in this attempt. Indra Bhushan (2) confessed to having thrown the bomb there was a futile explosion and no damage was done. The bomb was made of picric acid.

The attempt was very nearly frustrated by the police who followed the accused from Calcutta on April 10th, but lost sight of them on the following day.

P. W. 99 (a spy) says that he saw Hem Chandra Dass (17) at his house 38-4, Raja Nabo Krishna Street between 7 or 8 a.m., on April 10th and that at 2 p.m., he saw accused 1 and the approver enter the house. P. W. 126 (a police officer) says that he saw 3 men, viz., accused 1 and 2 and the approver enter No. 38-4 and that he saw them again at Howrah Station. P. W. 7 (another spy) says that accused 1 and the approver and another whom he did not recognize left 38-4 with a bar and went to Howrah. The three men got into a train at Howrah and the police officers got into the same train; they got out at Mankundu. The three men proceeded on foot to Chandernagore and there one of them parted from the other two. Head Constable Sarat Chandra Pall (P. W. 143) followed the single man and lost him in the dark: he says that it was Barendra whom he followed, but P. W. 130 (Sub-Inspector Suresh Ghose) says that it was the approver whom P. W. 14 followed and lost. He himself followed accused 1 and 2 and when they parted he followed 1 to a house which he entered. Nothing more was seen of them that night (April 10th), but on the morning of April 11th when returning from Bandel the police saw two of the three men entered the train at Chandernagore. H. C. Sarat Chandra Palit accompanied these two as far as Serampore, where they left the train: the Head Constable followed them to the house of Narendra Nath Goswami (the approver): he says that the two men were accused 14 and the approver, S. I. Suresh Ghose however says that it was the approver and accused 2 who were in the train, and this agrees with the confessions and with the statement of S. I. Satish Chandra Banerji (P. W. 135). It is to be noted that the approver also says that accused 14 also went with them on April 10th, though not on April 11th when the bomb was thrown.

I have drawn attention to the discrepancies in the evidence about these movements: in other respects the accounts of different witnesses agree. According to the approver and the confession the bomb was thrown at 9-30 p. m. on April 11th and the accused returned early next morning to Calcutta.

THE MOZUFFERPORE MURDER.

The fifth occurrence was the murder of Mrs. and Miss Kennedy by a bomb at Mozufferpore on April 30, 1908.

There is no doubt that this bomb was intended for Mr. Kingsford, who had been Chief Presidency Magistrate at Calcutta and had convicted several people in seditiion cases. The murder was committed by Khudiram Bose, who had been convicted, and by a man who called himself Dinesh Chandra Roy, who shot himself at Mokammeh Station on the morning of May 2nd. The photograph of this man has been identified by many witnesses being the photograph of Porfulla Chaki. In his confession Barendra Kumar Ghose says that he chose Porfulla Chaki to murder Mr. Kingsford and that Hem Chandra Das (accused 17) chose Kudiram Bose. That he took Profulla Chaki from 32, Muraripookur Road to 15, Gop Mohan Dutt's Lane, where the bomb was packed in a bag and that he then took him 38-4, Raja Nabo Krishna Street, where he left him with Hem Chandra Das and Khudiram Bose. Barendra Kumar Goose will be separatly tried for abetment of murder. What the prosecution seeks to prove in this case is that Profulla Chaki is identical with Dinesh Chandra Ram who took part in the murder and that Profulla Chaki was an emissary of the society of which the headquarters were at 32, Muraripookur Road where the first fourteen accused were arrested. P. W. 152 the Chowkidar of the Dharmsala at Mozufferpore, identifies the photograph Ex. 31, as that of the man who stayed at the Dhasmasala with Khudiram and was there the day before he heard of the murder. P W. 170, a Constable of Mozufferpore, recognizes the photograph Ex. 31, as that of one of the two boys whom he addressed shortly before the murder and who told him that they were staying with Kishori, the Court of Wards Clerk who is in charge of the Dharmsala; this clerk, P. W. 151, who is interested in doing so, denies that 31 is the photo of Dinesh.

AN EMISSARY OF THE SECRET SOCIETY.

The connection of Profulla Chaki with the Society at 32, Muraripookur Road is fully proved apart from the statement of Barendra Kumar Ghose. The approver says that Profulla Chaki took part in two expeditions, one in Rungpore District in 1906 and the other in Pankura District in 1907, the object of which was to commit dacoities in the interests of the Society: he also says that he met him once at Contai Road Station in Midnapore District for a singlar purpose. The name Profulla occurs in list contained in the note book, Ex. LXXVI, which was found at 32, Muraripookur Road and will be mentioned again hereafter. There is evidence that Profulla Chaki stayed at a house called Seal's Lodge near Deoghar with members of the Society early in 1908; this evidence will also be discussed hereafter. There is also convincing evidence that while Prorulla Chaki was staying at Muzufferpore, looking out for an opportunity of murdering Mr. Kingsford he communicated, with No. 32, Muraripookur Road and was supplied with funds from there. At 32, Muraripookur Road was found (Ex 231) the post office receipt for Rs. 20 despatched by M. O. Dinesh Chandra Roy from Harrison Road Post Office, Calcutta, on April 8, 1908.

Ex. 873 (the M. O.) has been produced from the post office and P. W. 151, the Court of Wards Clerk, admits having signed it for Dinesh Chandra Roy on April 9th and having given him the money.

There was also found at 32, Muraripukoor Road a letter (Ex. CI) addressed to "Suko Dada" from Dinesh Chandra Roy care of Kishory Mohan Banerji, Head Clerk, Mahts's ward Estate, Mozufferpore, in which the writer says that he has examined the "bridegroom's" house pretty well, asks for money, and asks the addressee not to put the address of "one place" but a wrong address. This letter has been shown to Profulla's brothers. P. W. 123 and 188: the former "believes that it may be written" by his brother: while the latter "thinks that the English part may be written" by his brother.

Another letter found at No. 32 was Ex. CLI. This is a letter addressed to Shishie Kumar Ghose (accused 5) in Bombay and signed Indra. At the bottom of it is a note signed Chaki and P. W. 188, Profulla's brother, thinks that this note was written by his brother Profulla. The evidence shows therefore that the Mozufferpore murder was committed by an emissary to the Society.

I shall now describe the places where arms and ammunition and explosives were found and the places where the accused are alleged to have associated with one another.

A STORE HOUSE FOR ARMS.

1. No. 32, Muraripookur Road, Maniktolla, was searched on May 2nd and the first fourteen accused were arrested there. The premises consists of a pucca house situated in a large garden, and are known also as holding 117, Sub-division 10, Division II of Panchannagram Estate and are the property of accused 1 and 18 and their sister and two other brothers. The property found here include; three rifles, two guns nine revolvers, a large quantitity of an ammunition for revolvers bombs, detonators, picric acid and other explosive, pestles and mortars, tools, bellows, tin piping, sheets of tin, zinc and copper: there was also a shed fitted up as a small workshop. This property shows that the place was used as a store house for arms and ammunition, and as a factory for manufacturing bombshells and explosives. There is a tree in the garden marked with bullets which shows that shooting was also practised here. The literature includes some standard works on explosives and two manuscript copies of a work which begins by stating that its object is to place in the hands of a revolutionary people acknowledge of explosives, and proceeds to describe in non-technical language the method of manufactaring 72 kinds of explosives: it also gives instructions for destroying bridges and buildings: that the object of this Society was not a few isolated assassinations but wholesale destruction of an enemy appears from the fast that four incomplete manuscript copies of this work were found: it appears therefore to have been intended to widely disseminate this knowledge of explosives.

Other important exhibits are manuscript notes on military evolutions, a manuscript list of various kinds of fire-arms, a list of proof corrections of some work on explosives, manuscript notes on the general principles of war, a packet book containing formulæ for explosives, manuscript "scraps for articles" with the name R. K. Ghose including "explosives," "artillery" "causes of an Indian Mutiny." A book beginning "P. C. Maulik (this is accused 8) Rungpore, important notes on drill 10-7-06," including "Rifle exercises." "bayonet practiss," "firing exercises," and lists of explosives substances with minute details of the method of manufacture; 394 copies of a Bengali book called "the modernart of war"; a manus cript paper containing a minute description of the E. B. S. R. from Dum-Dum Junction to Bogoola, giving the nature of the country by the side of the line mentioning places where there is thick jungle or open country and where there are culverts and nothing "up to Naihati iron sleepers after that wood." A note book containing notes which are provedto refer to places on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, between Kharagpore and Bishnupore and refer to bridges, crossing, and cuttings. A book containing a scheme of a course of tuition on page 2 are the words "manufacture U. D. B. G. to teach him the meachanical part of the thing," and under this are three names.

A REVOLUTIONARY SCHOOL.

On pages 3, 5, and 6 the account of the educational course mentions "special training to those meant for missionary work and thorough knowledge of revolutionary history of other countries is mentioned as part of the special training. Also revolutionary literature, Philosophy of Revolution requisites: men, arms and money how to get these three things. Page 4 deals with factory work, and there is a note crowding of unnecessary hands to be avoided as much as possible. The literature above described shews that No. 32, Murarripookur Road was not only a store house for arms and ammunition and a factory for bombs and explosives, but also a school for teaching revolution and the use of explosives. There is evidence connecting all the accused except 27, 28, 29 with this place and except in the cases of 17, 18 and 34 strong evidence of all of them being seen there, to here and there put to be concluded."

2. No. 15, Gopi Mohan Dutt's Lane. The accused 15 and 16 were arrested here on May 2nd. As I shall show hereafter this place was let on April 17th or 18th to accused 15, boxes from No. 38-4, Raja Nobe Krishna Street, believed to contain explosives were moved here on April 21st and boxes containing bombs, explosives and laberatory apparatus were on April 26th conveyed from here to 134, Harrison Road. With regard to Ex. 713, 714, 716 found at this house Major Plaek (P. W. 16), the Chemical Examiner, says that they suggested shell manufacture and that they are like the "deoris" which would be left over if the operation was suddenly stopped or the plan removed. The confession showed that bombs used to be manufastured here. The manner in which various members of the Society visited his house from other houses during the latter half of April 1908 will be shown hereafter.

3. No. 38-4, Raja Nabo Krishna Street. Hem Chandra Das (accused 17) was arrested here on May 2nd. It is stated in some of the confession's that HemChandra Das used to prepare explosives in this house. It is proved that the people who set out for Chandernagore on April 10th to kill the Mayor started from this house. Barendra says that he took Profulla Chaki to Hem Chandra Das at this house when he was starting with a bomb for Mozufferpore. On April 21st, as will be shown hereafter, two boxes were removed from this house to 15, Gopi Mohan Dutt's Lane and they are believed to have contained explosives. I shall refer later to the evidence of intercourse between this house and other houses.

4. No. 48 Grey Street, the "Navasakti" office. The accused 18, 19 and 20 were arrested here on May 2nd and a large quantity of documents were taken possession of. Mention will be made hereafter of visits paid to this house at the end of April by members of the Society. It is not quite clear on what date these three removed to this house from 23, Scott's Lane, but it was apparently not more than four days before the arrest, because in Ex 296 there is a post card, dated 26th April, addressed to Arabindo's wife at 23, Scott's Lane. And in Ex. 305 there is a post card of April 27th, addressed to Sailendra (20) at 23, Scott's Laue.

5. No. 23 Scott's Lane. The accusad 18, 19 and 20 were living in this house during latter part of March and up till about April 27th. The printed leaflet, Ex. 313, shows that Abinash (19) had taken up the management of the "Navasakti" and he was seen at 48, Grey Street, the "Navasakti" office on April 25th. Frequent visits were paid to 23 Scott's Lane by members of the Society during the latter part of April and this will be described later.

6. No. 4, Harrison Road. This was the "Yugantar" book shop and was a frequent meeting place: the details will be described a hereafter.

"YUGANTAR," AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIETY.

The use of this place by members of the Society goes to establish the identity of the "Yugantar" with the Society.

7. No. 134, Harrison Road. Accused 27, 28, 29 were arrested at this house on May 2nd and a large quantity of incriminating property was found including live bombs bomb hells, dynamite, cartridges, bomb moulds, detonators, fuse picric acid, carbolic acid, sulphuric acid, fulminate of mercury, chemical glycerine, liquid mercury, tools and laboratory apparatus, also (Ex. 586) "Moulders Text book" (Ex. 591), pages of the "Illustrated London News" of June 9, 1906, illustrating the attempt to murder the King and Queen of Spain and containing pictures of some bombs.

The boxes containing these articles have been proved to have been brought from 15, Gopi Mohan Dutt's Lane on April 26th by Ullaskar Dutt (accused 3) who has arrested at 32, Muraripookur Road. There were also found at 134, Harrison Road Exs. 640 and 641, two plans of the neighbourhood of Maldah, and Ex. 653, a paper containing questions with regard to the environments of a cestain house apparently in Maldah; the questions have no other explanation than that they come from a person intending to commit a decoity at the house. There was also a manuscript list of list of fire-arms (Ex. 558) which is identical with the list (Ex. XXXIY) found at 32, Murarippooker Road. Ex. 652 is an account of expenditure and includes the names of accused 5, 3, 23 and 17 and mentions expenses of journeys of 17 to Burdwan, of 5 to Chakradharpore and of B. G. (accused 1) and Chaki to Raidih. The connection of these two list documents with the dacoity at 38, Muraripookur Road is obvious.

8. The house of Kailash Chandra Sen at Senpara, P. S. Waniachang, District Sylhet.—Accused 32, 33, 34 were arrested at this house, which is their father's house, on May 15th. There were found there explosives and documents relating to explosives which I shall describe when I deal with the evidence. The connection with the places in Calcutta is shown by the evidence to the effect that these three accused had been staying at 32, Murarippookur Road shortly before their arrest and by the evidence of their relations with Arabinda Ghose (accused 18).

THE HOUSE AT DEOGHAR.

9. Seal's Lodge, Raidih, Deoghar. This is a house which stands for away from any other houses, and is about two miles from Baidyanath Junction, in the Sonthal Parganas District, 250 miles from Calcutta. The postal address is Rohini P. O., which is a branch office under Jasidi P. O. The house is the property of Dabendra Nath Seal (P.W. 61) of Calcutta: the circumstances under which the house was let are somewhat obscure and I think it is clear that P.W. 62, the owner, and P.W. 119, Khado Dai, the lesses are concalling what they know about it. The owner says that he let the house for Rs. 10 a month for six months to Khado Dai and that the agreement was made last Aswin (i.e.) in September or October 1907). Why Khodo Dai, an old woman who is a maidwife and lives in Calcutta, should want to take a large seclnded house on Rs. 10 a month at a place 200 miles from Calcutta is not apparent, and as she gives no explanation of her peculiar action and says that she only stayed there for fifteen days, it is perfectly clear that she did not take the house for herself. She denies having sublet the house but the woman says that she and her sub-tenants between them occupied it for six months. Khado Dai says she only occupied it for fifteen days, therefore the sub-tenants must have occupied it from about October 1907 to March 1908. This agrees with the statement of P. W. 134, a postal peon, who delivered letters there and says that certain people occupied the house from Agrahan to Chait i. e. November or December 1908 to March or April 1908.

The owner (P. W. 61) has produced a post card (Ex. 818), dated Magh 18th 1214 (Feb. 1, 1908) from Prakash Chandra Bose, Seal's Lodge, Raidih, speaking of a proposal to take the house for a year and asking about repairs. The sub-tenant did the repairs and deducted the cost from the rent.

The evidence shows that these sub-tenants were members of the Society whose headquarters were 32, Murarippookur Road and that the following were among the people who stayed there:

1. Parkash Chandra Bose.
2. Prafulla Chaki.
3. Upendra Nath Banerji (accused 4).
4. Sailendra Nath Bose (accused 20).
5. Sudhir Kumar Sarkar (accused 23)
6. V. B. Lele.

The evidence about these people is very important as forming a link which connects together various members of the Society.

THE POSITION OF ARABINDA GHOSE.

Arabinda Ghose's wife's family lived at Deoghur, and the postal peon, P. W. 134, who was once a cook in Arabinda's family, says that Arabinda stayed at Deoghur for about a month in November or December 1907: the statement that he was staying at Deoghur in November is confirmed by an envelope contained in the bundle, Ex. 302: it is addressed to Arabinda Ghose 12, Wellington Square, and forwarded to him at Raj Narain Bose's House. Deoghur and has the Baidyanath Deoghur Post mark of November 14, 1907. Now in Ex. 237 found at 48, Grey Street is a list of bazaar articles signed A. Ghose November 3, 1907, and below the list the words "For Rohi," the list is assumed to be written by Arabinda's wife. The reference from this is that on November 31 1907. bazar articles were sent to some people staying at Rohini from Arabinda's house. In March and April 1908 Arabinda Ghose was living at 23, Scott's Lane, and the post card, Ex. 768, to Uma Kanta Sadashiva at that address found at Seal's Lodge and dated March 5, 1908, suggests that the addresses brought it there from 23, Scott's Lane. In November and December 1907 one of Arabinda's addresses was 12, Wellington Square, the house of Subodh Chandra Mallik: V. B. Lele has his letters forwarded from Seal's Lodge to 12, Wellington Square and that V. B. Lele was a great friend of Arabinda Ghose appears from the letter, dated February 10, 1908 (contained in the bundle, Ex. 302) and written by V. B. Lele to Arabinda Ghose. Again the connection with Arabinda and Suddir (accused 23), who stated at Seal's Lodge is shown as follows on the bundle, Ex. 300, was an unopened letter addressed to Sudhir Kumnar Sarkar care of late Raj Narain Bose, Bainyadath bearing the post mark November 24, 1907; this unopened letter was found at 48, Grey Street and had presumably been brought there by Arabinda, who was staying at Raj Narain Bose's house in November 1907 as shewed above: see also Ex. 294. Also letter 300, found at 48, Grey Street and dated Agrahan 2 (November 18, 1907) from Abinash Chandra Bhattacharjee to Sajad says, "Shudhir has come to-day." Again in his post card, Ex. 774, dated March 11, 1908, to Upendra Nath Banerjee at Seal' Lodge, Sudhir writes from Calcutta, "have described everything to Bara Karta (a title by which Arabinda was known and by his order I write to you to return on receipt of this letter."

Sailendra Nath Bose is proved to have been living with Arabinda Ghose at 23, Scott's Lane at the beginning of April 1908; and Upendra Nath Banerjee had a post card, Exhibit CLXXXII, addressed to him at 23, Scott's Lane on April 22, 1908.

There is thus a very close connection established between Arabinda Ghose (accused 18) and four of the six men who were staying at Seal's Lodge, and were, as has been shown, in close communication at the time with 32, Murarippookur Road. There is an evidence as shown above that Seal's Lodge was taken as a place for manufacturing bombs.

(To be concluded.)

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 2.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The appointment of the Maharajah of Darbhanga as an Additional Member of the Legislative Council of the Governor-General is gazetted.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Sir Harold Stuart, officiating Home Secretary to the Government of India, is gazetted to that post *sub pro tem.*

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. N. W. Jolly, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Burma, is permitted to resign.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. F. P. B. Wood has six months' leave.

The following Assistant Engineers from Home are posted:—

To Madras.—Messrs. A. Adams, C. Barbar and A. Nightingale.

To Bombay—Messrs. T. Andrew, C. Arbuthnot, B. Beverly, S. Clayton, P. Fothergell and F. Gordon.

To Bengal—D. Blomfield, N. Dunbar, N. Joscelyne and A. Maffin.

To United Provinces (Irrigation)—Messrs. J. Affleck, R. Lemon, W. Minshull and M. Richardson.

To United Provinces (Buildings)—Messrs. H. A. Moore and H. Northcote.

To the Punjab (Irrigation)—Messrs. G. Ball, C. Cauney, E. Cox, V. Glenny, C. Job, W. McLaod, D. Morris and A. Oram.

To Burma—Messrs. H. Aston, J. Dunn, J. Hill, C. Mackintosh and G. Scott.

To Eastern Bengal and Assam—Messrs. E. Heron and H. Terrell.

To the Central Provinces—Mr. G. Forest.

To Rajputana—Mr. R. Gadsby.

Mr. J. E. Murphy, Executive Engineer, United Provinces, retires from last May.

Powers under the Electricity Act are conferred upon Messrs. D. G. Tata and R. J. Tata of Bombay, for setting up and transmitting apparatus in connection with the generating station near Khopoli and receiving station near Sewree, Bombay.

Lieutenants W. Garforth, R. E., and J. A. Graeme, R. E., are posted to Buildings and Roads, Punjab and United Provinces, respectively as Assistant Engineers.

THE LATE SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

THE following letter has been sent by H. E. Sir George Sydenham Clarke, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., F.R.S., Chairman of the Public Meeting of the Citizens of Bombay held in the Town Hall on the 28th September:—

To, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart and to the Dowajer Lady Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy. I am desired by the Public Meeting of the Citizens of Bombay, held in the Town Hall on the 26th September 1908, to communicate to you the following Resolution passed by the Meeting in reference to the death of your lamented father, the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy:—

"That this meeting of the Citizens of Bombay desire to record its sense of the great loss which the City has sustained by the untimely death of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Fourth Baronet; his sympathy with all classes of people, his cheerful co operation in all movements for the public weal, his unbending integrity and singleness of purpose won for him the affection and respect of all classes in Bombay."

2. In communicating this Resolution I am to convey to you the sincere sympathy of the meeting which your family in your sad bereavement. Heavy as is the loss sustained by you it will be some consolation to you to learn that the whole City shares your sorrow and mourns the loss of the late Baronet who was esteemed and respected not only by the Parsi-Zoroastrian Community, but also by all classes of the public of this City as one of the Bombay's foremost Citizen who combining in himself the virtues of a private gentleman and the public spirit of a true citizen bore his title with an unassuming dignity and fulfilled its responsibility with whole-hearted devotion and singleness of purpose.

3. In conclusion I am to add that it is the sincere prayer of the Citizens of Bombay that Providence may endow you with strength and fortitude to bear your heavy loss.

Yours truly,

(Sd.) G. S. CLARKE.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

The Madras Session.

THE PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE'S DECISION.

THE following letter has been addressed by the Secretaries of the Madras Provincial Congress Committee to those who signed the protest against the Congress being held in Madras in December:—

Your printed letter, dated the 26th September, 1908, requesting the Madras Provincial Congress Committee to take no further action in the matter of holding the Congress Session this year at Madras, was placed before the Committee at their meeting of the 28th September. The Committee gave the letter their most anxious and careful consideration as the intrinsic importance of the subject to which it refers and the respect due to the signatories of the letter demanded. The Committee however regret that they are unable to comply with the request therein contained.

The unfortunate circumstances are well known that led to the breaking up of the Congress at Surat before any business was done. It was considered by some of those present who had been amongst the leaders of the Congress and had been taking a most prominent part in the Congress propaganda that, before the delegates returned to their respective Provinces, some substantial steps should be taken to secure the holding of the Congress during succeeding years and to prevent the recurrence of the scenes that unhappily were elected at Surat. The Convention of the delegates to the Congress was held by those who accepted the principles, which are substantially the same as are embodied in the Articles 1 and 2 of the Constitution as ultimately settled by the Convention Committee at Allahabad. This Convention, between 800 and 900 in number, was composed of a distinct majority of the delegates to the Congress, and included most of the prominent Congress leaders in the country. But for the fact that some of the delegates who went to Surat returned before the Convention met, the number that formed the Convention would have been even greater.

In the emergency that arose at Surat, it was felt that this step of the holding of the Convention on the lines on which it was actually held was the only practicable step, and having regard to the number and importance of those that took part in it it cannot be doubted that, even if it were possible to call a meeting of all the delegates to the Congress and take the sense of the Congress as to the necessity of those taking part in its deliberations subscribing to the Articles which substantially became later on Articles 1 and 2 of the Constitution, a large majority of the delegates would have accepted the Articles. The Convention thus formed appointed a Committee, to which was assigned a task of framing a Constitution on the basis of which future Congress were to be held. In these circumstances it cannot be said that the Convention was not properly constituted or that (whatever may be the technical aspect of the matter, it did not substantially represent the general opinion of the country to the extent that it is possible for a Congress constituted as Congresses have been in the past to represent such opinion.

The Committee appointed by the Convention met at Allahabad on the 18th and 19th April, and adopted, after most careful deliberation and a most anxious discussion, the Constitution as now placed before the public. The exact details of the Constitution were published and received in Madras only in the beginning in July. The public had nearly four weeks after the Constitution was published in Madras before the Provincial Congress Committee formed.

Under clause (b) of Article 6 of the Constitution the Provincial Sub-Committee of the Convention have to form themselves into the Provincial Congress Committees in the first instance; the Madras Provincial Congress Committee was formed on the 22nd August after giving due intimation to all the members of the Provincial Sub-Committee of the Convention and after getting the consent of all of them except one (who sent no reply whatever). By article 21 of the Constitution, known as the Transitory provision, the Convention Committee resolved that the President and Secretaries of the Convention Committee should, in consultation with the Secretaries of the several Provincial Sub-Committees, arrange for the holding of the meeting of the Congress during Christmas next in accordance with the Constitution settled by them, and clause (d) of the same Article provides for the steps to be taken by the Reception Committee in the matter of electing the President of the Congress for the year 1908. It needs hardly be observed that the Secretaries and President of the Convention could not arrange for the holding of the Congress unless some one or other of the Provincial Congress Committees agrees or offers to arrange for the holding of the meeting in the Province. The holding the Congress for the year 1908 has already been resolved upon by the Convention Committee itself at Allahabad, as it was empowered to do. The place at which the Congress was to be held was not resolved upon by the Committee, and that alone remained to be considered and settled.

The Provincial Congress Committee, compose of the members of the Provincial Sub-Committee of the Convention was formed on the 22nd August, and to it 29 gentlemen were added at the same meeting. The Provincial Congress Committee had not much time before them to arrange for the holding of a Congress at Madras if one was to be held, seeing that for previous Congresses preparations for the same were to commence by May or June. In the ordinary course of events it would be the turn for Madras to hold the Congress this year. The information which the Committee had, though some of it was not strictly speaking official left no doubt whatever that no other Province was better circumstances or was better prepared to hold the Congress this year, and the difficulties in the other Provinces in the way of having a sucessful session were as many and as serious as if not more so than in Madras.

Though it was not necessary for the Committee to consider the question whether a Congress was to be held at all this year it was felt that after the abrupt closing of the session of the Congress at Surat and with the prospect of important legislative measures being brought before the Parliament in the autumn session vitally affecting the interests of the country and its welfare and progress the opportunity should not be allowed to slip of the responsible and representative men of various parts of the country meeting together and placing on record their collective opinion on the various questions concerning the country. It was thus not a mere desire to adhere to a supersition that led to the resolution. It was owing to the amenities of procedure usually followed in such cases that the invitation went from the Committee in first instance to the Secretaries of the Convention Committee and without the Secretaries previously requesting the Madras Provincial Congress Committee to hold the Congress.

The session of the Congress having to be held this year, the Committee thought, in the circumstances, that it would not be proper for Madras to shirk the responsibility, and so resolved, on the 26th August, that the Congress should be invited to Madras. The fact of the invitation was duly published in the papers and it was also communicated to the President and the Secretaries of the Convention Committee. The invitation was accepted by the Secretaries and the President in due course by their letters dated the 15th and 17th September, and this has been duly published in the papers. After the invitation of the Madras Provincial Congress Committee was accepted, early steps had to be taken for the formation of a Reception Committee, especially as the Reception Committee has, according to clause (d) of Article 21 of the Constitution to consult in the beginning of October the various Provincial Congress Committees on the choice of a President and at the meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee held on the 29th September a Reception Committee was formed of 63 gentlemen. The Provincial Congress Committee have power to add to their number till the 6th October and the Reception Committee are empowered to add to their number after that date. It may be mentioned that notices of the meetings of the Provincial Committee were duly issued to the members thereof from time to time and that informal letters were sent to various gentlemen requesting their opinion about the holding of the Congress at Madras and that in none of the replies received was objection taken to the holding of the Congress though Mr. C. Vijiarsghavachariar, of Salem, suggested that Allahabad was best for holding the Congress and could be induced. The leiter of the Hon'ble Mr. Madan Mohan Malavaiya to one of the members of committee though sent unofficially left no doubt that Allahabad was not prepared to hold the Congress especially as the United Provinces are in the throes of a serious famine and that if Madras could held the Congress it would not be fair or proper to ask Allahabad to hold it. In the light of the fact above stated the Committee venture to think that the procedure that has been adopted by the Committee in the matter of holding the Congress was at every step perfectly regular.

Your letter under reply does not, the Committee takes it, object so much, if at all, to the holding of the Congress at Madras as to the holding of the Congress in December in India. As has been pointed out above, it was beyond the Province of the Madras Provincial Congress Committee to resolve that no Congress should be held in India. The Committee believe that it will be readily accepted that any discussion as to the holding of the Congress or any steps to be taken in that direction must proceed on the basis of the Constitution as settled by the Committee at Allahabad duly empowered to do so by the Convention af Surat, and the Committee is unable, from the very conditions to which it owes its existence, to ignore the Constitution so settled or to depart from its provisions in the action it may take. It is obvious that the provisions of the Constitution, whether of an essential or non-essential character, can only be modified by a Congress duly convened according to the provisions of the Constitution and in conformity with the Rules prescribed by the Constitution.

The Resolution of the Convention Committee at Allahabad, arrived at as it was at a meeting as which most of the Congress leaders of the country were present, dispensed with the necessity of consulting the Congress leaders throughout the country, and though some attempt was made to consult mofussil opinion in the Presidency, it was considered that, if it be taken that the Congress had to be held this year, there would not be any serious difference of opinion as to its being held in Madras rather than elsewhere, and the Committee's view on this point is justified not only by your letter, which takes no special objection to the holding of the Congress at Madras but also by the criticisms which have appeared from time to time in the public prints, adverse to the holding of the Congress this year.

It is indeed a matter for regret that the circumstances attending political agitation in India at present are such as to cause great anxiety to all who are interested in the welfare of the country and wish for its development and advancement on constitutional lines, but the Committee are of opinion that the best way of meeting the difficulties of the situation is, not to dispense with the session of the Congress, but to so hold the Congress as to show the world that, even in times of stress and strain, it is possible so to conduct out political discussion as to leave no doubt as to what our wants and grievances are, how strongly we feel the need for their removal and redress and how willing and prepared we are to loyally co-operate in any measures devised for that end. The Committee feel that the present is an occasion when the forces of the country should be brought together and the needs of the situation be brought home to the Government and it be demonstrated to them how the granting of the prayers of the people (with the Articles as settled by the Constitution at Allahabad) is not only not inconsistent with the paramountcy of the British Empire but is best calculated to consolidate and strengthen its position and help to the discharge by the British Government of the duties it as a Government owes to its subjects. It is not pretended that there are no difficulties in the way of the holding of the Congress this year, but what is urged is that these difficulties have to be overcome and that it lies in your power and of those in the country on whom you can bring to bear your influence to secure the co-operation of all for the purpose of making the session of the Congress a success.

In estimating the measure of success that the coming session of the Congress actually attains, it need hardly be said that the limitations imposed by the Constitution and the difficulties in the face of which the Congress has to be held, will be taken into consideration by all impartial critics. It is requested that you and others in the country who might not have yet joined the Congress Committee will join hands with the Committee and bring to bear upon its deliberations and its efforts to make the coming Congress a success your experience and your influence. The Committee of course welcome and are thankful for all help and suggestion not inconsistent with the provisions of the Constitution on the basis of which it has been formed, and in any event the members of the Committee will

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, OCT. 2.] [BOMBAY, OCT. 3.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	85 11/16		1/8
do. Rentes	95 3/4	un	chgd
3% do. Sterling Loan ...	100	un	chgd
3½ do. Govt. Securities....	63 1/2	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London ...	23 3/4		1-16
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 13/16		1/16
do. in New York ...	51 1/2		1-8
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·11 1/2	un	chgd
do. do. do. Berlin....	20·32		1/4
do. do. do. New York.	4·86 1/4	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2	since	28th May
do Short London Bills			May
3 months' sight	1 1/2	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight...	2	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 1/8	1-8	
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 3/4	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	7/8		3-8
do. 7 day Market Loans...	1	un	chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 25/32d. unchgd.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Gold to Bombay ... ... £ 20,000

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.

The United States Census Bureau gives the amount of cotton ginned from the present season's crop up to 25th ultimo as 25,83,000 Commercial Bales.

AGRICULTURAL BUREAU REPORT.

Agricultural Bureau Monthly Report states that the average condition of the crop in 11 cotton states is 69·7 per cent.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	... Quiet.
Futures	... Steady.
East Indian	... Dull.
Manchester	... Firm.
Total Sales	... 5,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 2,000
Imports	... 7,000
Mid-Americans	5·13—05
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	7 7/8 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices :—

O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.
4·72	4·67	4·67	4·66	4·67
+03	+03	+04	+03	+04
Mar-Apl.	Apl-May.	May-June.	June-July.	
4·68	4·68	4·69	4·69	
+05	+04	+05	+05	

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	46,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year	39,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain. ...	7,000 ,,
Do to Continent	14,000 ,,
Spot Cotton—9·25—05	
Futures—Month of Dec. 8·65—unchgd	Advanced early on bullish Government ginners report and declined later owing to Southern selling futures in the local market.
Do. do. Mar. 8·48—03	

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—9 15-16—1-16	
Futures—Month of Dec. 8·52—01	
Do. do. Mar. 8·55—01	
Closing Tone of Spot—Steady.	
Cotton Stock in London ...	12·360
Week's receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports...	337,000 Bales.
Do. Exports to Great Britain	...113,000 ,,
Do. do. to France and Continent	...243,000 ,,
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	Mutilated
Do. do. at Interior Port	

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Madras Westerns C.I.F.— ... d. 3 3/4
F. G. F. Tinnevelly C. I. F.—4 4/64 d. Sellers.
Months—October-November.
Fair Red Cocanadas—C. I. F.— ... d. 3 13/32
Cocanadas Ginned—C.I.F.— ... d. 3 3/4

WHEAT.

White Karachi 40 1/8 Oct.-Nov.—London—Sellers Canal.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship 53½ Oct.-Nov—Dunkirk—Sellers—Canal.
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 per cent. ex-ship 53 1/4 Oct.-Nov.—Dunkirk—Sellers—Canal.
Brown Cawnpore, 47 Oct.-Nov.—Antwerp—Value—Canal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6 1/4 unchgd.

Rubber :—
Para Rubber, 4s. 4d. Sellers.

Metals :—

Copper Brasiers	£ 72
Yellow Metal	d. 6 3/16

Bar Iron :—

Belgian Ordinary Sizes ... F. O. B., Antwerp	£ 4 15 0
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G. O. B. & X F. O. B. Liverpool	£ 12 10 0
Basic Steel Bars Belgian C. I. F. India	£ 5 12 6

Arrivals :—
"Othello."

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [3RD OCTOBER, 1908.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
50 Boxes Rs.....	2,00,000	Aden	National Bank
1 Box Sovs.....	7,040	London	R K Motishaw & Co
170 Bars Silver...	3,02,888	do	Hongkong Bank
461 do do ...	8,27,327	do	International Bk.
40 do do ...	75,397	do	Bank of Bombay
153 do do ...	2,65,116	do	Indian specie Bank
1 Bundle Sovs.	225	C Mandvie	M Mackenzie and Co.
Rupees... ..	1,140		
2 Bundles Rs...	5,000	Muscat	
1 Bundle Rs...	350	Jask	

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 20th May.
Bank of Bengal ... 4 per cent. ,, 3rd Sept.
Bank of Bombay... 3 per cent. ,, 23rd July.
Bank of Madras ... 4 per cent. ,, 14th ,,

Money :—

Borrowers for two months fixed at 21-2 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—

Being mail day there has been little doing, and Monday being a holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, the banks are closed until Tuesday morning. There is no change in rates. Wire is offered at 1s. 3 7-8d. with 1s. 3 29-32 occasionally available and with little doing. Credits are scarce at 1s. 4 1-16d. 3 months' sight for near delivery, and there is no change to report in Far Eastern quotations.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 3 7-8d. to 1s. 3 29-32d.
Demand Draft ...	1s. 3 29-32d.
Credits—3 months' sight... ...	1s. 4 1-16d.
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 4 3-16d.
Do 3 months' sight—France	168 1-4
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	127
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	131
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 1-4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	174

Government Paper :—

The market opened quiet at 95 1-2 ready and 95 5-16 for the settlement. There has been very little doing throughout the day and quotations are 1-16 lower at the close. There are no quotations from Calcutta, it being a holiday there.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 95·7
1st Settlement	,, 95·4

Bullion :—

On Friday bar silver in London fell 1-16 to 23 13-16 for ready and two months' delivery. New York was 1-8 lower at 51 1-2. Locally there has been little doing, ready bars opening steady at 69 13-16 ex-duty and closing unchanged. Forward rates are noted below. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready ...	60	13	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	60	11	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	60	12	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

Our market is quiet but steady. There is nothing doing in new crop and the rates are nominal. Mills are slowly buying ready cotton.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	237	March-09
Good M. G. Broach	229 1-2	,,
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	211	Jan-09
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	204-5	,,
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	198-9	,,
Fine M. G. Amraoti...	198-9	,,
Fine M. G. Mattia	190	,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	184	,,
Fine M. G. Khandeish	190	,,
Fine M. G. Bengals	181-2	,,
F. G. H. G. Bengals	170-1	,,

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Dull.
Estimated Sales	4,000 bales.
Total Imports	1,000

Future Delivery Prices :—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan	Jan.-Feb.
4·65	4·61	4·60	4·60
—07	—06	—07	—06
Feb.-March	Mar-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May.-June.	June.-July
4·61	4·61	4·61	4·61	4·63
—06	—07		—06	—06

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

Ready	Rs. 8 4 0
Apl.-May	,, 7 14 0 R. D.
Tone—Quiet but Steady.	

Rapeseed :—

Brown Cawnpore... ...	Rs. 8 0 0 B.T.
Yellow Gujerat	,, 9 3 0 ,,
Yellow Cawnpore ...	,, 9 0 0 ,,
Tone—Dull and declining.	

Poppyseed :—

Ready	Rs. 9 13 0
Apl.-May	,, 9 8 0
Tone.—Firm.	

Castorseed :—

Rs. 31 6 0

Tone—Quiet.

Cottonseed :—

Rs. 25 8 0

Tone—Quiet but Steady.

Mowraseed :—

Rs. 6 8 0

Tone—Firm,

Wheat :—

White Pessi 85 p.c...Rs. 5 11 0 April-May R. D.
White Delhi, ... ,, 5 5 0 ,, ,,
Tone—Quiet but Steady.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 34 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	1,278 bales.
Wheat	3,477 cwts.
Linseed	148 ,,
Rapeseed	67 ,,
Gingellyseed	5,119 ,,
Poppyseed	228 ,,
Groundnuts	72 ,,
Castorseed	2,584 ,,
Rice	2,387 ,,
Myrabollams	1,846 ,,
Cottonseed...	259 ,,
Mowraseed...	383 ,,
Gram	342 ,,
Joowar	165 ,,
Maize	18 ,,

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, OCTOBER 3.] [BOMBAY, OCTOBER 4.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	85 9-16		1-8
3 do. Rentes	95 3-4	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	100	un	chgd
3½ do. Govt. Securities...	63 1-2	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London	23 13-16	1-16	
Do. do. 2 months' hence	23 13-16	un	chgd
Do. in New York	51 5-8	1-8	
Exchange on London at Paris	25·11		1-2
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·40	1	
Do. do. do. New York	4·86 1-8		1-8
Discount Bank of England Rate	2 1/2	since	28 May
Discount Short London Bills.			
3 months' sight ...	1 5-8	1-8	
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ...	2	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	2 1-8	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	2 3-4	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans	3/4		1-8
Do. 7-day Market Loans ...	1	un	chgd

Amount Withdrawn from the Bank of England ... ... £100,000 for various places.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... 1s. 3 25-32d. unchgd.

Bar Gold (per oz.) 77/10 3/4 unchanged.

Closing tone of Silver—Very quiet.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	Dull.
Futures	Quiet but Steady.
East Indian	Dull.
Manchester	Dull.
Total Sales	2,000 Bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export.	100
Imports	16,000
Mid-Americans	5·10—03
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	7 7/8 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices :—

O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.
4·65	4·60	4·60	4·59	4·60
		—07		
Mar.-April	Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July.	
4·61	4·61	4·62	4·62	
		—07		

Stocks at U. S. Ports ...	...287,000 Bales.
,, ,, Interior Ports ...	...273,000 ,,
Week's Exports to Japan	Nil
New York—	
Receipts at U. S. Ports	...50,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year.	...32,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain. ...	...21,000 ,,
Spot Cotton—9·15—10	
Futures—Month of Dec. 8·60—05	Declined owing to unfavourable cables and to bearish weak end statistics.
Do. do. March 8·39—09	

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—8 15-16 unchgd.	
Futures—Month of Dec. 8·44—08.	
Do. do. March 8·44—11.	
Closing Tone of Spot—Easy.	
Cotton Total *Visible Supply*	1,880,000 Bales.
,, ,, ,, East Indian	142,000 ,,
,, Quantity in Sight ...	... 1,370,000 ,,

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales	29,000 Bales
,, Sold on Speculation	.....
,, Sold for Exportation	1,000 ,,
,, Amounts forwarded to Consumers	28,000 ,,
,, Actual Exports	3,000 ,,
,, Week's Imports	17,000 ,,
,, Stock	269,000 ,,
Surat's Week's Sales	200 ,,
,, Sold on Speculation	...
,, Sold for Exportation	...
,, Amounts forwarded to Consumers	400 ,,
,, Actual Exports	100 ,,
,, Week's Imports	...
,, Stock	10,000 ,,
Afloat American	200,000 ,,
,, Indian	4,000 ,,

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).—5 1/4 unchgd.

THE MADRAS MARKET.

Banks.

Bank of Madras...	... 1,135
Bangalore Bank...	*Sellers* 120

Mills and Presses.

Bangalore Woollen, Cotton, & Silk...	105
Do. do. 6 per cent Deb. 1910	*Sellers* 1,000
Buckingham Mill 7 o/o Pref. 1st Jan.July	*Buyers* 108
Do. do. 31st Dec. ...	1,050
Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1909 ...	1,000
Carnatic	*Buyers* 530
Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1913	1,000
Coimbatore Spinning & Weaving A Shares ...	150
Do. do ... B. Shares (25 paid) ...	50
Coral ...	170
Jamalamudugu Press	400
Madras United S. W. & M.	2,800
Madura	150
Mysore Spinning & Manufacturing ...	*nom.* 200
Tadpatri Press (Ord.)	550
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref. ...	104
Tinnevelly	500
Tirupur Press	450

Miscellaneous.

Arbuthnot's Industrials 6 p. c. Cum. Pref.	*Buyers* 50
Burma Investments	14
Burmah Oil Coy.	88s.
Cochin State Railway 5 o/o Loan (1911)	*Seller* 100
Ditto ditto 4 o/o Loan (1918)	*Seller* 98
Deccan Sugar and Abkari, Ld. (Ord.)	...*Sellers.*
Ditto 7 per cent 1st Mort. Deb. (1913) ...	950
Ditto ditto (1909) ...	1,000
Do. 7½ per cent. Cum. Pref. A. Shares	*Par.*
Do. 5 ditto B. ,, ...	*Par.*
E. I. Distilleries & Sugar Factories (Ord.) ...	9s. 6d.
Do. 5 per cent. Deb. ...	*Sellers* £100
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref. ...	*Sellers* 13s 3d.
East Indian Tea & Produce...	20s.
Indian Aluminium	*Seller* 90
Indian Cycle & Engineering 7 per cent. Deb.	90
Malabar Timber Yard & Saw Mills ...	*Seller* 100
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref.	*Seller* 90
McDowell and Co. (Ord.)	*Seller* 150
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref ...	*Sellers* 97
Madras Electric Tramways	...*nom.* 1
Madras Electric Tramway 5 per cent. Debs ...	£97
Madras Electric Supply Corpn. (10s. paid) ...	12s. 6d.
Do. 5 per cent Construction Debentures...	96
Massey and Co. (Ord.)	135
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref. ...	103
Mysore Chromium	*nom.*
New Mysore Manganese	£2s. 9d.
Oakes and Co. (Ord.)	100
Do. 5 per cent. Debentures 1910...	*Seller* 100
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref. ...	97-8
Ootacamund Municipal 6 per cent. Debs.	*Buyers* 100
Oriental Benefit and Deposit Society ...	11-8
Peninsular Mineral (Rs. 80 paid)... ...	65
Ramnad Raj Sterling 5 per cent.	£100
Rangoon Oil	70
Sivagunga Zemindary 5 per cent. Bonds	£ 100
Smith, W. E. & Co. (Ord.)	130
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref. ...	107
Do.	£122
South Indian Railway Debentures	£102
Do. (Capital Stock, 1911)... ...	50
Southern India Rubber (Rs. 75 paid) ...	2d. 45s.
Shell Transport and Trading Company	£ 9½
Do. 5 per cent. Preference	*Sellers* 50
Shimoga Manganese	*Buyers* 150
Spencer and Co. (Ord.)	108
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	93
Tanjore District Board 4 per cent. Loan ...	50
United Coffee Growers	26s.
Vizianagram Mining	

INDIAN GOLD MINES.

Anantapur Gold, fully paid ...	...16s. 9d.
Balaghat, fully paid	... 4s. 9d.
Do. 10 o/o Preference, fully paid	...15s. 6d.
Burma Ruby Mines	... 2s. 6d.
Champion Reef, fully paid ...	... 6s. 6d.
Deccan Goldfield Develop. (10s. paid)	... 1½d.
Dharwar Gold, fully paid... ...	... 4s. 6d.
Dharwar Reefs (16s. 6d. paid) ...	... 2s. 3d.
Glenrock	... 3d.
Goldfields of Dharwar	... 4s. 6d.
Goldfields of Mysore (17s. paid) ...	... 3d.
Hosur Gold Mines (18s. 4d. paid) ...	... 6d.
Hutti (Nizam's), fully paid ...	... 23s. 9d.
Hyderabad (Deccan)	...40s. 7½d.
Indian Mines Syndicate (3s. 6d. paid)	... 1 1-2d.
Kempinkote (New), fully paid	7d.
Mysore Gold, fully paid	...95s. 7½d.
Mysore Reefs (Ord.)	... 3d.
Mysore West (19s. paid)... ...	... 3d.
Mysore Wynaad (19s. paid)	3d.
Nanjungod, fully paid	*Seller* Rs. 7-8.
Nundydroog, fully paid	...24s.
Ooregum, fully paid (Ordinary) ...	...12s. 3d.
Ooregum Preference, fully paid ...	... 20s.
Sangli, 15s. paid	... 1s.
Shimoga Goldfields (Rs. 5 paid) ...	*Sellers* Rs. 2-8
Topuldodi (Nizam's) 15s. paid ...	*Nom.*

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,460
Bank of India.....	100	50	5 ,,	63½
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 ,,	1,495
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 ,,	1,120
Commercial Bank of India	P. 100 O. 50	100 50	6 ,, 1½ ,,	63½ 13
Specie Bank	100	50	6 ,,	51
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	100	14 ,,	252
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 ,,	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank.....	£20	£20	14 ,,	£53½
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 ,,	£17½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£12·10	6 ,,	£16½
	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75½ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	43 p. c.	540

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

DANCING MICE.

Some people will be amazed to hear that xxi. plus 290 pp. can be written about a mouse that has the faculty of dancing. The volume on the subject which Mr. Yerkes has published through the Macmillan Company is the outward and visible sign of the feeling among psychologists that animal behaviour is a serious study and must be investigated by experimental methods. The peculiarities of movement to which the name of dancing has been given are due to a structural variation or mutation which is from time to time found in the creature known to the naturalist as "mus musculus." The Chinese and Japanese have long ago taken up the selectional breeding of the mice possessing the peculiarity, and the result has been the establishment of a distinct race of mice which can be depended upon to breed mice with the dance character. It was for some time supposed that the dance movement was due to structural variations in the ear or in the central nervous system. There is no doubt about the fact that when the mice reach years of maturity they are totally deaf. The young, on the other hand, react to auditory stimuli during the third week of life, although there have been cases in which at no period of the mouses, existence was the response obtained. The cause is still undecided. The semi-circular canals are there, and there is no sign of neural de-generation in the cochlea, vestibula, and auditory pathways. The tests of the brightness and colour-vision of the dancing mouse are interesting. It can distinguish between white and black and even between two different tones of grey. Mr. Yerkes finds that it can differentiate the red from the other regions of the spectrum. Mr. J. B. Watson, in a review of the book in Science, suggests that the reaction threshold of the animal to all the hues of the spectrum should be determined, and thus the luminosity curve of the dancer's spectrum could be constructed. The experiments on the process of the formation of habits are very interesting and are of especial value, inasmuch as there is very little to be found elsewhere that will serve as a guide to those who wish to embark upon investigations in this field of research. Mr. Watson rightly urges that there is need of standard apparatus and standard methods of experimentation as well as of conventionalised forms of presentations of results.

BANKNOTES AND BACTERIA.

The European who pays his first visit to the States is generally unpleasantly surprised by the Malodorous and filthy paper-money which he is from time to time compelled to take as change. It is not surprising that the strict devotees of hygienic principles should have at first hazarded a conjecture and then boldly asserted as a fact that paper-money is a means of transmitting disease of every kind. And there is no doubt that a good deal of alarm has been caused by the notion that the handling of paper-money is a dangerous and even deadly business. We should have thought that the simplest test to apply would be the relative death-rates of clerks employed at the banks. It would be a simple matter to inquire from any insurance agent if special terms have to be made with respect to the premiums paid by cashiers and the like. Mr. Hilditch, of the Sheffield Laboratory at Yale, has been making a bacteriological study of soiled paper-money, and gives an account of his investigations in the August number of the "Popular Science Monthly." He took twenty-four of the dirties-looking bills he could get and made the necessary rests. The average for twenty-one bills was 142,000 bacteria. The dirtiest bill did not necessarily have the largest number of bacteria; in fact, the cleanest of the bills had the second highest number of the lot. But the number of the bacteria is not so important a matter as their virulence. Mr. Hilditch found them all to be non-virulent. Fifteen years ago Dr. Graham tested fourteen bills and claimed that on one of them he found 901,320,000 bacteria. Another medical man suggested that the rapid spread of leprosy in a certain district might be due to the use of paper-money and proposed that a special currency should be used for lepers. The Board of Health of New York took the matter up and found that paper-money, like other paper, or rags, can carry living tubercle and diphtheria bacilli for a few days, but asserted that no case of disease could be traced to their use. The safest conclusion is that, although it cannot be denied that disease may be transmitted through the use of paper-money, yet it is an exceedingly uncommon method of transmission. This is the view of experts such as the Health Officer of the Port of New York. He has even found that the rag-pickers of Alexandria are no more subject to infectious diseases than their follow-mortals.

WILD BIRDS.

It is many years ago now since the Act was passed for the protection of wild birds in England, but though we protect them by Act of Parliament, we do little to attract them to breed in our woods and hedges. In Germany the Baron von Berlepsch has taken the matter up scientifically, and has recommended really useful measures which have proved successful where other ornithologists have failed. A book has been written by Martin Hiesemann on the Baron's solution of the problem of bird protection, a book which has been translated into English by Emma S. Buchheim, with an introduction by the Duchess of Bedford (Witherby and Co.). The Baron von Berlepsch has carried out his experiments at his Castle of Seebach, in Thuringia, in an area of five hundred acres, of which nineteen acres are park, sixty-one thickets, and four hundred wood. The part which surrounds the old Castle is of great value to botanists, especially those interested in trees, because it contains examples of all the trees, of Central Europe. Its special value, however, lies in the fact that the protection and encouragement of birds have received attention everywhere in the laying out of the grounds. The measures which the Baron has taken are (1), creating opportunities for breeding (a) for birds that build in holes; (b) for birds that build in the open; (2), winter feedings, (3), fighting the enemies of birds. The difficulty experienced by the birds which nest in holes, in finding suitable places, has greatly increased since by the rules of modern forestry nearly every old tree is felled, without regard to the fact that the holes it contains serve as shelters and nesting places for the most faithful friend of the agriculturist and the forester. To remedy this deficiency the Baron von Berlepsch invented nesting boxes which exactly imitated nature, so that the birds are able to settle in them as they would in natural cavities. He made use of every opportunity of carefully examining woodpecker holes, in order to discover the principles which he could follow in the construction of a nesting box which would take the place of the natural woodpecker's hole in every respect.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR HIS HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, the "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it. "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot: 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

NOTICE.

We have the pleasure to state that **G. H. MUMM'S** Extra Dry **CHAMPAGNE** was selected for use at the following functions :—

The Ball given by the Indian Civil Service at the Poona Gymkhana, on the 7th September last.

The Banquet given by the President of the Bombay Corporation, welcoming H. E. Sir George Clarke to Bombay.

The Farewell Banquet given by the members of the Byculla Club to H. E. Lord Lamington.

SOLE AGENTS:
HERBERT, SON & CO.,
72, APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.

C & B

By Special Warrant — Purveyors to H.M. The King.

Celebrated Oilmen's Stores

PICKLES, SOUPS, JAMS, JELLIES, POTTED MEATS, MALT VINEGAR.

Agents for LEA & PERRIN'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd.

"SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTEFABRIK"

(J. & P. SCHIEDMAYER)

GRAND AND UPRIGHT PIANOS

Specially built for Extreme Climates. Built in solid cases;

AND ARE OBTAINABLE ON THE DEFERRED PAYMENT SYSTEM OR CASH.

Mignon Horizontal Grand 7 octaves, 5 ft. 5 1/2 in. long, and 4 ft. 8 in. wide, Rs. 1,600.

SIR EDWARD ELGAR'S Opinion of the SCHIEDMAYER (J & P) PIANOS

"THE TONE IS SUPERB."

Sir Edward Elgar writes:

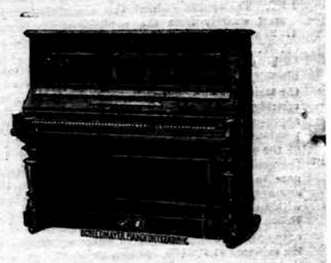
The Schiedmayer Piano arrived quite safely. The tone of the instrument is superb, and it gives me the greatest pleasure to play upon it.

Upright piano, 7 octaves, half oblique, 4 ft. 1 1/2 in. high, 4ft. 9 in. wide.....Rs. 850

Upright Grand Piano, 7 octaves, 4 ft. 2 1/2 in high, and 5 ft. wide .....Rs. 950

CERTIFICATES FROM

Albani, v Bülow Carreno Da Motta. Essipoff, Krieg, Henselt, Hofmann Kluberg, Krebs, Lamond, Liszt, Mastagni, Mottl, Paderewski, Patti, Rubenstein, Saint Saëns, Stavenhagen, Sgambati, Etc., Etc., Etc.,



Upright Drawing-Room Grand overstrung. 4 ft. 4½ in. high, 5 ft. 2 in. Wide, a very handsome piano ..... Rs. 1,100

Packed and delivered free at any Railway Station in Bombay or Poona.

MARCKS & Co., LTD., SOLE AGENTS, "SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTEFABRIK."

BOMBAY AND POONA.

DAWSON'S BOOTS.

JOSEPH DAWSON & SONS — REGISTERED TRADE MARK No 75380 — TRADE MARK.

PURCHASERS ARE CAUTIONED THAT NO BOOTS ARE GENUINE WITHOUT THIS TRADE MARK STAMPED ON THE SOLES.

We only brand Pucca made goods with our Trade Mark.

AUTOMATIC KNITTING MACHINE.

KNITS GARMENTS, FANCY WORK AND SEAMLESS HOSIERY.

(PAIR OF SOCKS IN 20 MINUTES).

Reduced Price, £8 Cash.

CHEAPEST & BEST Knitting Machine obtainable.

Made at the Company's own British Factory.

VALUABLE FOR FAMILY USE OR EARNING INCOME AT HOME. Write: BGA. Dept., 53, Southwark Street, LONDON, Eng.

KEATING'S LOZENGES

CURE THE WORST COUGH

SOLD IN BOTTLES EVERYWHERE.

MOFUSSIL INTELLIGENCE

BANGALORE.

THE BALDWIN SCHOOLS.

BANGALORE,-29th Sept.—The new building which is being constructed by the Board of Directors of the Baldwin Schools to meet the growing wants of the Boy's School, is rapidly approaching completion. It will be a fine building consistiug or a refectory on the ground floor and two extensive dormitories on the two upper stories. The second storey above the ground floor will be 40ft. above ground level and will make a splendid sleeping apartment for the boys. There are also to be special lavatory arrangements. The school now boasts a muster roll of nearly 200 boys, about two-thirds of whom are boarders who have come here from all parts of India, and even further afield. Tho Rev. P. V. Roberts, the Principal, recognises that the best way to make his school a success is to give the boys every advantage that comfortable dormitories can afford, and with this and a big staff of fully qualified teachers he is rapidly making the school second to none in Southern India.

RAILWAY PROSECUTIONS.

Mr. F. J. Richards, District Magistrate, who is engaged in hearing a series of cases in which several railway officials on the line between Bangalore and Jolarpet are charged with the theft or abetment of theft, of goods consigned by goods-trains, had a busy time of it to-day. Recently there was reported the case in which Fletcher, a guard, was charged with abetment of a theft from a goods wagon at Kamasamudram, but the case against him is held in abeyance,as Fletcher claims to be tried as a British-born subject. The Stationmaster and a bazaar dealer of Kamasamudram were, however, tried to-day. The case was partly heard and was adjourned to the 8th October, owing to some of the defence witnesses not having been served with summonses. Other charges against the same men referred to the alleged theft of a part of a consignment of ghee and of cloth from a bale. The Public Prosecutor, Mr. B. W. S. Lawrence, Barrister-at-Law, appearing for the prosecution, and the accused are represented by Mr. G. Sreenivassa Iyengar and other members of the local Bar.

Late in the afternoon the Railway Inspector, Mr. Campbell, put before the Magistrate Ramantha Iyer, the Stationmaster of Tykal, Tulsigh, his assistant, and Chief Guard Mitchell, who were arrested and charged with theft of several bags of sugar, rice and betel from a goods wagon on a train bound for Jolarpet. The accused were remanded to the District lock-up till the 8th October, bail being refused.

Inspector Shaw, employed by the Madras and S. M. Railway, has been chiefly instrumental in bringing these cases to light. Thefts have been very frequent recently, and it is not an usual thing for the Railway Company to have pay as much as Rs. 5,000 every month to satisfy claims on account of shortages in consignments. The "modus operandi" appears to be for way-side station officials to abstract portions of consignments from sealed wagons, subsequently tinkering up the seal, and it has been an extremely difficult matter for the Railway or Police to detect this sort of pilfering.

POONAWALLEE.

CANTONMENT ADMINISTRATION.

POONAMALLEE, 29th Sept.—The report on the financial progress of this Cantonment for the past year is a record of a hard and successful year's work, which has brought the Cantonment funds from a state of insolvency into a prosperous condition. Captain Castle, the Commandant, has had great difficulties to contend with, for he has had to deal with two severe epidemics—one of pneumonic plague, which carried off seven persons, and the other of cholera, which was responsible for fourteen deaths. These two epidemics cost the Cantonment nearly Rs. 500, whilst the outbreak of plague cost the District Board Rs. 7,500,with which the Board tried, but unsuccessfully, to saddle the Cantonment. The closing balance at the end of last year was Rs. 353-2-6. but at the end of this year the balance is Rs. 2,163-4-6. The receipts for taxes, etc., were Rs. 4,077, being an increase of Rs. 734 on the preceding year. The taxation rose from 4 as. to 9 as. 5 pies per head, and thus the finances are 76 per cent. higher then ever before. This financial success is, we read, due to the personal scrutiny and examination of all taxes and personal interest in all sale of Cantonment property, and thus the whole of the Station has been put on a proper working basis, and the different assessments and taxes authorised by the Government of India are collected regularly. The conservancy of the Station has received attention and the newly-inaugurated system is giving general satisfaction. The bandies plying for hire have been registered and the number painted on a prominent part of the bandy and one rate of fare has been introduced, much to the chargin of the jutkawallahs but to the comfort of travellers.

A short para of the report deals with sanitation, and for this provision has been made to the extent of Rs. 3,873. Under this heading, the lighting of the Cantonment which, the report truly says, "leaves much to be desired," is, I am glad to say, "to receive attention." Whilst the Union adjoining can afford to purchase incandescent lamps here we have to grope our way in semi-darkness. As many as 196 persons were prosecuted for breaches of the Cantonment Code ; four were discharged, 176 were fined, the fines amounting to Rs. 336, and 16 were sent to prison.

A parcherry has been pulled down, and on its site quarters for Police Constables and a small bungalow for an European Police Sergeant is being built. The drawback to the Station is the parcherries, which lie in too close proximity and are a source of danger to the health of the Station.

The population of the Cantonment is 4,565 and there are 934 inhabited houses. Much has been done in the way of reform, yet much remains to be done. The roads need attention, especially the one leading to the Island Parrehery where the European pensioners live, and I have no doubt that this will receive the attention of the Cantonment Committee. The record is one of prosperity and reflects great credit on the Commandant for the energy and personal attention he has devoted to the affairs of the Cantonment.

KOLAR GOLD FIELD.

GOREGAUM 29th Sept.—At last the Sanitary Board has decided that all the roads on the Field shall be lighted by electricity, which will be a great improvement. It has always been a matter of surprise to visitors that this was not done long ago. There are such splendid electric lights all over the Field for mining purposes that it seemed an anomaly to have to get about the main reads by the aid of the miserable old-fashioned oil lamps and it will be a pleasure to see the last of them. The lighting scheme for the whole Field will then be complete and there are few places that will be so well supplied.

The rain has cut up the roads a good deal, but they were beginning to want repairs for which materials were ready, and the work is now being put in hand.

Mr. Pritchard, Superintendent of Police, has gone to North Arcot to be present at the hearing of the diamond case, which began yesterday. The ownership of the gem has to be established. There is no question whatever that the reputed owner had it in is possession for a great many years, and it is amusing to hear that he had se little idea of its value that he used it during all that time as a half tola weight, when, in his business as a goldsmith, he had to weigh gold, etc. His statement is that he inherited it from his father, who was a servant in the employ of the old Royal Family of Arcot, by whom it was given to him. Should he fail to prove his right to it, it will become the property of Government.

There is little left to desire in the matter of weather at present, for rain has been heavy and coutinuous for the last ten days, and the result is a delicious freshness in the air, and a spring like feeling in temperature that is very enjoyable.

The rain has been somewhat erratic in its periods of arrival, coming at all hours, staying all night and well into the morning, which almost looks like the early arrival of the N. E. Monsoon, but the wind is still in the wrong direction for that, though turning gradually round. and we shall not probably have to wait long before these rains, which are here the heviest and best in the year, reach us. Even with what has already fallen, every little depression in the ground is a temporary tank.

Monotony has had us somewhat in its grip lately, to which wet and uncertain weather has contributed.

The Club Billiard Tournanent is finished, and was won by Mr. Almond Richards, after a close contest with Mr. H. M. Cook, who several times looked very like winning. The Tennis Tournament has not begun yet, as the Secretary, Mr. Bennetts, has been away on the pleasant errand of meeting his bride and being married at Bombay, but tennis practice is going on daily.

The Club dance on the 25th was a great success, in spite of an unusually small attendance of men, due to various accidental causes. Small numbers means more space for dancers and those who did go had a most enjoyable evening, and were very reluctant to to keep to the original time limit.

Jensen, ths Wizard as well as the Circus have been here, but neither got good houses, thanks chiefly to the uncertain weather. It rained so heavily and the Circus tent leaked so badly, that the audience were driven home.

TRAVANCORE.

TREVANDRUM, 26th Sept.—The distribution of prizes to the pupils of the High School attached to the Holy Angels Convent was held this afternoon before a large assembly, including Mr. Lionel Davidson, I. C.S., the Acting British Resident, and Mrs. Davidson, Dewan Bahadur P. Rajagopalachari, Dewan, Mrs. Dawson, and a large number of the ladies and gentlemen of the Station. The proceedings opened with a welcome address by Master Cumberland and a programme of songs recitations etc., was very successfully performed, by the pupils of the institution. The Rev. Fr. Ubaldo then read the Report. The last prize-giving of the institution was in 1902. Since then the Lady Superior and the Nuns have had no opportunity of laying before the public a Report of the working of the institution. During the period covered by the Report (1902-07) some important events have occurred. The College classes which were maintained were closed in 1906 on account of lack of funds. The building where the function took place was constructed during this interval, and is a handsome addition to the structures in which admirable educational work is being carried on. Type-writing and shorthand classes were opened in 1906 and the results in public examinations were very creditable. In the Trinity College of Music Examination the success was cent-per cent., with a few hours passes. Between 1302 and 1907 the number on the rolls had not perceptibly increased, the reason being the closing of the College Department and the Normal School Branch. The prizes werethen given away by Mrs. Davidson.

THE RESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Mr. Davidson, in the course of his speech, thanked the Rev. Mother and the Sisters and the School staff on behalf of those assembled for the excellent entertainment provided by them. He was very pleased with the way in which the various items in the evening's programme had been gone through. Adverting to the Report, the Resident said that though the strength was almost the same from 1902 to 1907, owing to the abolition of the College classes and the Normal classes; the percentage of attendance was much higher, which was very creditable. He was pleased to note the excellent discipline and the regularity in attendance of the pupils. One great advance during the period covered by the Report was the erection of the beautiful Hall in which they were assembled. The Report referred in greateful terms to the generous help given by H. H. the Maharajah's Government, and he was glad that the Managers were mindful of the aid thus rendered to them. He also assured them that so long as H. H. thd Maharajah remained on the "gadi" and so long as the administration of affairs rested in the present Dewan, Mr. Rajagopalachari, there would be no change in the educational policy of the Durbar. Another change which he noted was the introduction of the study of shorthand and type-writing. In Europe and America every business man had found these two subjects the means of saving a great deal of labour and time ; and ladies. especially, had been found to be particularly good at this work. In examination results, too, the Convent High School had not been behind hand. In the Matriculation examination of last year, the institution had suffered in good company on account of the undue rigor of the examiners. In one way the abolition of the College and Normal School classes was an advantage. Want of funds was, no doubt, the cause. When one was placed under such circumstances financially, it was much better to close the College Department and have an efficient High School in the interests of the public and of higher education. If an institution is not able to continue its collegiate work for lack of funds, the best course was to restrict its station in life and maintain a well-equipped High School, and thus concentrate all efforts on the High School Education. Imparting of collegiate education under unfavourable and discouraging circumstances would lead to the students getting that half-knowledge which was such a dangerous thing. The Resident then congratulated the institution on the excellent manner in which it had acquitted itself in the Trinity College of Music Examination—15 passes out of 15 candidate with five getting Silver Medals. One thing which attracted the attention of Mrs. Davidson in the course of her visit to the institution was the collection of drawings and paintings. He thon observed that he would, perhaps, be running counter to the remarks he already made if he said a few words of moral advice. He would sum it up in two words viz., discipline and unselfishness. These was no necessity for him to expatiate on the virtues he mentioned, for they could not get better examples of those virtues then the Rev. Mother and Sisters who have been working with great zeal and earnestness to improve the condition of the institution under them. He wished them a prosperous future.

The proceedings were brought to a close with three cheers for H. H. the Maharajah and the singing of the National Anthem,

THE MURREE HILLS.

A concert, in aid of the Mutiny Veterans, was given in the Assembly Rooms, Murree, on the evening of Monday the 21st of September. The house was not quite so well patronised as it should have been : the principal reason for this being that the words "Orchestral Concert" were applied to the performance ; and the ordinary average man who has an evening and three rupees to spare does not care for the delights of orchestral "jiu jiutsu" ; rightly preferring the charms of the human voice, if not the mild excitement of the card table.

The performance, taken as a whole, was distinctly slow ; but notable exceptions to this were Mrs. Morris's magnificent rendering of "Rule Britannia," Major Drake's clever and amusing ditties and local hits, and a quartette by Col. Rideout, Mrs. Morris, Mrs. Bailey and Capt. Hutchinson. Capt. Sumner was suffering from fever, which prevented him from doing full justice to the song, "O Star of Eve" out of Tannhauser; and Mrs. Sumner's 'Cello Solo was altogether and entirely above the heads of her audience. This is not meant as anything uncomplimentary either to this accomplished lady or to the Murree audience ; it is only a plain and simple statement of fact which should be borne in mind by others who undertake to organise a popular concert. The average concert-goer in an Indian hill station does not care two straws for Bruch's "Kol Nidrei," and there were not two people in the theatre on Monday night who could tell even what the words meant ; and Godard's "Berceuse de Jocelyn" is far inferior to a more popular and well-known Berceuse by Gounod. Godard's work is gloomy and flat, Gounod's is sweet and pleasing. And the violin solo, by Mrs. Campbell Ross was only just above the average.

The String Band of the Royal Irish Regiment gave a very excellent rendering of Flotow's "Stradella." It would have made a talented friend of mine, who conducts another celebrated String Band up in Simla jart now, rather jealous if he had only been preseut to hear it.

Mrs. Williams presided at the paino, and the members of the Northern Army Club dispensed various liquids and spirituous comforts to keep out the cold. I have not yet heard whether the Mutiny Veterans are going to be benefitted to any large extent by the concert ; but it would have been much more of a success if it had not been quite so ambitions.

A very successful performance of the "Country Mouse" was given at a matinee on Thursday. But of this more later on.

THE SIMLA DOG SHOW.

THE Simla Championship Dog Show held on the 25th September under the rules of the Northern India Kennel Association and the patronage of His Excellency the Viceroy, proved a great success. As last year when the first show of the present series was instituted, the Show was held in the grounds of Ravenswood, a very suitable and central site ; but on the present occasion the arrangments were vastly improved, and the Hon. Secretary, Mr. R. P. Farr, is to be congratulated for having steered clear of the objections which marred the Show of 1907. The number of dogs competing was 150 with over 200 entries and thirty-four classes and twelve specials. The Judges were Colonels Wapshare and William Dawson, Major Williamson, and Messrs White and Longhurst. The judging commenced at 10 a. m. and the classes being whipped in with promptitude, the class judging was completed by lunch time. After lunch the specials occupied the afternoon till the arrival of their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Minto, who inspected the exhibits on their benches and her Excellency then distributed the glittering array of prizes to the winners.

The Show was stronger in quality than it was last year, and in many classes the competition was severe. The wire-haired for terriers were very strong, and Mr. Lionel Jacob scored hesvily with his team which included the winners Jim. The Penman, Jo Hukm, and Champion Dira, which, besides their class prizes, won the Viceroy's Cup for the Best Dog in the Show, the Lieutenant Governor's Cup for the Best Dog bred in India by exhibitor, Major Cleveland's prize for the Best Brace in the Shew, the N.I.K.A Open Special, and H. H. the Maharaja of Jind's Cup for the best coated wire terrier. The Cocker Spaniels was also a feature of the Show and in these classes Colonel William Dawson, was proeminent, his Rock St. Bulfram, Rock Gipsy, and Rock Heir winning his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's prize, Messrs. Hamilton's prize for the Best Bitch, and the N. I. K. A. Novice Special. Bull Terriers won in great force owing to Mr. and Mrs. Mollison's exhibits which won in all their classes. Mrs. Mollison's The Cad being especially successful, winning all he could in his classes and the Special for the Best Puppy. The Great Danes formed an exceptionally good class, the winner being found in Mr. Clifford Batten's showy Warlequin dog Kader Sanp. Colonel William Dawson won in greyhounds, and Mr. Thornhill in the sporting class for Letters. Pointers, and Retrievers with his flat-crated retriever Beechgrove Site. Miss Wapshare won in Dachshunds both Open and Novices with Maidie. The Smooth Fox Terriers were not as strong as the Wires, but the Rajah of Pithapuram exhibited a nice pair in South Care, Splinter and South Card Sarcelle, and Mr. Bean a very smart youngster in Honest Injure. Irish Terriers were weak both numerically and in quality : the Scottish Terrier classes filled well but contained nothing of super-excellent merit. The Airedales were quite good, and Mrs. Miller's Imperialist came to the front again, winning not only in his class, but Sir James Walker's special prize and the N. I. K. A. Novice Members' Cup. The bull-dog were a nice little class in which Mr. Callaghan won with his Bruiser Stone. The Pekinese were an interesting group and last year's winners Mrs. Scott's Chinky Chog, and Mrs. Hotz's Florrie secured the first prizes for Dogs and Bitches respectively Mrs. Mackinnon won in Lhassa Terriers, and Sergeant Gale in Soldier's dogs. In the variety class Mrs. Cooper obtained the award with an excellent Poodle.

WOMEN STUDENTS' HOSTELS IN MADRAS.

The number of young women who go in for higher education in this Presidency is gradually increasing, as the statistics show. Some few of these are drawn to Madras from long distances by the superiority of the educational advantages offered here, but some of them come up from the towns of South India, where they have already gone as far as local schools will take them. With the exception of the few whose families live in the Presidency town, the only provision so far for such students in the way of boarding accommodation has been that provided by the Young Women's Christian Association, as none of the higher schools or colleges have Hostels for female students connected with them. The Boarding Department of the Y. W. C. A. has been greatly appreciated during the past year, by both Europeans and Indians but the Association has never been able to keep up with the growing demand, so that rooms have always been at a premium, especially since the fine large property on Poonamallee Road was secured and put in order two years ago. Many improvements have been made since then, but more rooms are wanted. The Association is now to be congratulated on the recognition of its growing efforts of the past thirteen years to meet the needs of our students by a substantial grant from Government, to enable it to make the necessary additions, for which plans have been approved and work on which will begin at once. From the Educational Department a grant of Rs.3,200 for the additions to the two Student Hostels has been promised, and Rs.10,000 from the Government direct. In addition to this, Rs. 5,000 given in 1905 from the same source has been received from "Miscellaneous Donations for Charitable Purposes," the Association having already spent about Rs.70,000 on the purchase and the improvement of the premises to date.

The additions to be made now are an upper story to the main bungalow of four large bedrooms on the east and south sides for the European Student Hostel and an entire wing of two storeys to the south sides of the Indian Student Hostel. When the latter is completed, there will be room for twenty-five Indian students as against eight in the present quarters. The need was so urgent that just new three other Indian students have to be provided with room in the main bungalow and several turned away. When the additions are completed, special provision will be made for caste students, which is now a need unprovided for. There will be a sliding scale of charges according to the desirability of the rooms and the number occupying each, so that all may be suited as to price. These Hostels are as central as could be for all the schools and Colleges and help greatly to reduce difficulties of anxious parents in the mofussil, in arranging for their daughters' education.

The Association also makes provision in the Boarding Department for other young women, in offices, business, telegraph, etc. and always keeps one room free for transient guests at very reasonable terms, which is constantly in demand by many ladies passing through, who would not care to go to an Hotel alone.

A splendid work is also being done by the Association in the way of technical education for the girls in Madras. The classes in type-writting and short-hand increase in size each term. The standard is also being raised. The Educational Institute, which is still much needed to provide adequate accommodation for these and other useful classes, will have to be postponed to a future date for lack of funds, though plans for it have been approved. The present hall is much too small for the many lectures social gatherings, and other helpful features the Y. W. C. A, is constantly providing for the young women of Madras.—("From a correspondent.")

THE

BOMBAY GAZETTE

Electric Printing Works

ARE NOW

Replete with an Extensive Stock

OF

PLANT & MATERIAL

AND THE

Most Improved Machinery Driven by Electricity.

COMMERCIAL PRINTING

A SPECIALITY.

Company Reports, Memoranda and Articles of Association, Account Book, Ledgers, Journals, Day Books,, etc.

Expedition and Accuracy Guaranteed.

JOB PRINTING

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

Ball Programmes, Menu Cards, Wedding Cards, Visiting Cards (Printed or Engraved), Die Stamping, Die Cutting.

Memorials, Petitions, Illuminated Addresses, etc.

All Business Communications should be Addressed to

The General Manager and Secretary,

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE, LIMITED,

2, Green Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette

PROPRIETARY PUBLICATIONS.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.

A Descripti n of some of its Historic Sites. By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.

Viewed in its Political, Social, and Commercial Aspects from Mandalay. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.

Narrative of a Journey fr m Bombay to the Bosphorus. By Grattan Geary (2 Vols).

LAYS OF THE LAW.

Being a Selection of Leading Cases from the Bombay High Court Reports after the manner of various other Great Poets. By W. E. H, One Rupee.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.

Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parikh. Rs 6.

WILL FORMS of different kinds.

This digital assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

For Street Lighting. Useful for Municipalities

STREET LAMP.

THE WASHINGTON COMPRESSED KEROSINE OIL INCANDESCENT LIGHT

IS THE CHEAPEST AND MOST BRILLIANT LIGHT OF THE DAY

Specially Suitable for

RAILWAY STATIONS, RAILWAY WORKSHOPS, RAILWAY PLATFORMS, CROSSINGS, SHUNTING YARDS, Etc., MILL COMPOUNDS, STREETS, PARKS CHURCHES, PALACES, MESSES, OFFICES SHOPS, FACTORIES, Etc.

ADVANTAGES.

ONE charge of oil lasts for one month.

Enormous Saving in the Consumption of Kerosine Oil. Russian Kerosine Oil (Bulk Oil) can be used.

Each Burner consumes 3 ozs. of Oil, which costs 2 pies per hour per Burner. Especially adapted for up-country use where gas is not available.

Storm and rain proof lamps from 60 cr 1,500 candle power.

The lamps are very safe and free from any danger.

Already largely used by Railways and Municipalities.

For further particulars apply to

A. MAHLER,

APOLLO STREET,

BOMBAY

BENGER'S FOOD

A Food of great nutritive value which can be made suitable for any degree of digestive power by the simple process of letting it stand for a longer or shorter period at one stage of its preparation.

When strength is returning after illness, a carefully regulated and increasing amount of exercise for the digestive functions is beneficial. Benger's Food is the only food which can be prepared so as to give the stomach this regulated amount of work.

Benger's Food is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere.

NATURAL

ENO'S

HEALTH-GIVING

FRUIT

REFRESHING

SALT

INVIGORATING

YOUNGS,

RYLAND STREET WORKS,

BIRMINGHAM ENGLAND.

LOCOMOTIVE SCREW.

Lifting and Traversing Jacks.

Bottle Jacks,

Haley Jacks,

Tramcar Jacks.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE NO. 72.

"**CAUTION**—The name of "**PHOSPHODYNE** is protected "under the Trade Marks Protection Act for the whole of India and "proceedings will be taken against the vendors of any colorable or other "imitation thereof.

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition 1883-4, open to the

REGISTERED. **DR. LALOR'S** TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for Brain Worry, Weakness, Sleeplessness, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney, and Blood Complaints, Wasting Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred ills is immediate and permanent, all its Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment in all cases Sent with each Bottle.

its energising effects are shown from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully, Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

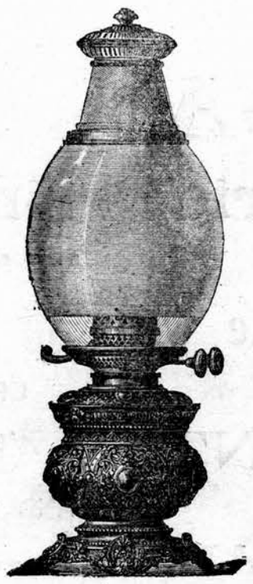
HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMMERSMITH, LONDON, ENGLAND.

DITMAR'S

LAMPS AND LANTERNS



Are most efficient, economical and reliable, and give every satisfaction in use.

MAKERS

OF THE ONLY RELIABLE

STORM

AND

PUNKAH-PROOF

LAMPS

FOR INDIA.

Novelties in TEA & DINNER, SERVICES, TABLE GLASS WARE, ELECTRO-PLATED GOODS & CUTLERY.

Write for New Catalogue (Illustrated) to

THE LAMP WAREHOUSE,

R. DITMAR, BOMBAY.

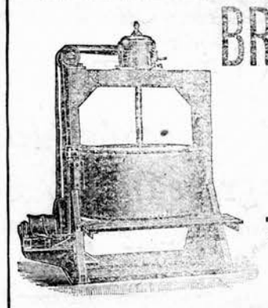
DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physicians' Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.

Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA **MAGNESIA**



BROADBENT WESTON CENTRIFUGALS

FOR TEA PLANTERS.

SEND FOR OUR CATALOGUES.

THOMAS BROADBENT & SONS, LIMITED,

HUDDERSFIELD, ENGLAND.

WRITES IN SIGHT, RELIABLE, STRONG, SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION, *and therefore* ***EASILY KEPT IN ORDER.***

THE **'EMPIRE'** TYPEWRITER.

PRICE, Foolscap Size, **225** Rs.

Some Users:

H.M. GOVERNMENT 1,000 Machines.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY 900 Machines. &c., &c.

Agents: Continental Commercial Depot, 53, Esplanade, Fort, Bombay.

If you wish to buy RELIABLE SEEDS

send for a free copy of illustrated catalogue with descriptions and instructions for cultivation, from

PESTONJEE POCHAJEE POCHA,

Importer of Seeds, Bulbs, Garden Implements, etc.,

No. 8, Napier Road,

Camp POONA.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,

CULWELL WORKS, **WOLVERHAMPTON,** ENG.

MAKERS OF

PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,

FOR

STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.

MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.

CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON, CODES: OWN & A B C (5TH EDITION).

MAKES THE SKIN AS SOFT AS VELVET.

BEETHAM'S LAIT Larola Reg.d

KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.

PREVENTS THE ATTACK OF MOSQUITOES, etc.

When frequently used.

IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT.

H. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.

Bombay Agents:—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

Messrs. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay.

Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ltd., Bombay.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,

WATCH AND CLOCK SPECIALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS,

Alice Building, 31, Hornby Road,

BOMBAY.

THE RAILWAY REGULATOR WATCH.

Strong Nickel, Open-face, Keyless, Lever Watch, will stand plenty of rough wear, and keep good time. We can confidently recommend it as one of the best cheap Watches in the market

Nickel Silver Case ... ... Rs. **10.**

Solid Silver Case ... ... Rs. **15.**

Guaranteed for three Years.

MILO FOOD

If you wish your children to be healthy and strong, as of course you do, feed them on "NESTLE'S MILO-MALTED FOOD"—Delicious, wholesome and nourishing, and containing every ingredient necessary to their per ect growth.

Sample and pamphlet free on application to TOTHILL SHARP & Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

DOULTON'S

GERM-PROOF

FILTERS

BY ROYAL WARRANT.

PASSED BY BOARD OF TRADE.
ADOPTED BY ADMIRALTY, 1907.
USED BY LONDON HOSPITALS.

THE MOST EFFECTIVE FILTERS OBTAINABLE.
SUPPLIED THROUGH ALL THE PRINCIPAL STORES.

ROYAL DOULTON POTTERIES,

LONDON, ENGLAND.

PURITY AND QUALITY GUARANTEED.

STUHR'S GENUINE

TRADE MARK.

RUSSIAN CAVIARE

Preserved in Tins and Glass Jars.

C. F. STUHR & Co., HAMBURG

Export Agent:

W. LOVEGROVE, 12, St. MARY AXE, LONDON.

GUARANTEED BY US TO KEEP IN TROPICAL CLIMATES.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE Esq., M.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils, and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

DR. R. C. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have been marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oil, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is Supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signature. WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES:

ANSAR, HARFORD & CO., Ltd., 182, GRAY'S INN RD., LONDON.

SANTAL MIDY

These tiny Capsules—superior to Copaiba, Cubebs, and Injections—cure the same diseases as these drugs in forty-eight hours without inconvenience.

Each Capsule bears the name MIDY

FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Prescribed in France for the last 30 years. It retains its reputation for CONSUMPTION, OBSTINATE COUGHS, COLDS, DISEASES OF THE CHEST, LUNGS, and BRONCHIAL TUBES.

"GREATEST OF ALL LARGE OR SMALL."

THE HAMMOND No. 12.

Absolute Visible Writing.

Polychrome Ribbon Attachment, enabling operator to write in two colors.

35 LANGUAGES

IN

216 STYLES TYPE

ON

THE ONE TYPEWRITER.

THE HAMMOND TYPEWRITER AGENCY,

28, ESPLANADE ROAD,

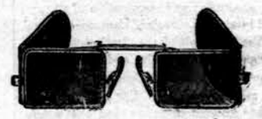
BOMBAY.

"THE AMULET"

PINCE NEZ GLARE PROTECTOR,

PATENTED IN ENGLAND AND INDIA BY

HIS MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT



PRICE COMPLETE WITH CASE **Rs. 6.**

THE NEATEST AND MOST COMFORTABLE PINCE NEZ FOR PROTECTING THE EYES,

From the Dangerous Tropical Sun,

AS NECESSARY TO THE TRAVELLER AS HIS TOPEE.

Descriptive Pamphlet on Application to the Inventors,

LAWRENCE & MAYO,

Manufacturing Opticians,

ADMIRALTY CHART AGENTS AND CONTRACTORS TO

HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

Head Offices:

67 & 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.

Offices in the East:—

CAIRO

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND RANGOON.

A large and assorted stock of superior Immortelle wreaths. Marble Monuments Marble Floorings, Tablets, &c.

A. REGINALD & CO.,

40, Tamarind Lane, Fort,

BOMBAY.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, as on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a Double Dose can be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or send 12 Stamps to the Depot, Pharm. Chemist, BOLTON STREET, LONDON, W.

Published by A. N. TEMPLETON for the Proprietors, "The Bombay Gazette," Limited, and Printed by E. D'MELLO, at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, at No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 60 Cornhill E. C.; Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co., 2, Whitefriars Street, London, E. C.; Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 66 Fenchurch Street, London, E. C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNAN & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.